Owens Valley Tribal Itinerary – Mike Stoker
July 9 and 10, 2018

Contact Information:

- Jeff Scott, Director, Land Division (b) (6)
- Laura Ebbert, Manager, Tribal Section, Land Division (b) (6)

Notes:

- It is likely to be quite warm in the valley and could be cool in the evenings at our destination.
- Sturdy shoes appropriate for walking on uneven ground are needed.
- Recommended attire: "Friday casual" (chinos, short sleeve button-downs are OK); recommend you bring a hat and water bottle.
- The tribes you visit may provide you with a small token gift. It would be appropriate to bring an edible item to share in return – this could be fresh fruit, chocolate, or other candy.

July 9, 2018 – Mike Stoker, Jeff Scott, Laura Ebbert

LUNCH: Jeff and Laura will pick up to-go lunch and meet you at the LAFO, to depart as soon after the Administrator's call as possible.

12:00 PM **Depart LA Field Office for Lone Pine, CA**
1103 South Main Street, Lone Pine, CA
Drive Time 3.5 hours
Take Airport Road to Highway 395
In Lone Pine, Highway 395 is also Main Street – look for address 1103

3:30 PM **Meeting and tour, Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Tribe**
Lone Pine Tribal Office, Owens Dry Lake Bed
Participants: Mel Joseph, Environmental Director
Janice Aten, GAP Coordinator
Discussion: Owens Dry Lake, Lower Owens River Project
Field Trip: Owens Dry Lake Bed

5:00 PM ***Meeting/Tour ends – Buffer time for goodbyes, etc***

5:15 PM **Depart for Independence, Winnedumah Country Inn**
(we may instead have dinner in Lone Pine before departing for hotel)
211 North Edwards Street, Independence, CA
Take HWY 395 north. Turn Left at N. Edwards Street (Across from Inyo County Courthouse)
Drive Time: 20 minutes

6:30 PM **Dinner, TBD**
A dinner is being planned by Alan Bacock.

8:00 PM **RON**

July 10, 2018 – Mike Stoker, Jeff Scott, Laura Ebbert

8:00 AM **Depart Winnedumah Inn for Fort Independence Tribal Offices**
131 North Highway 395
Drive time: 5 minutes
Take HWY395 north. Turn left into Ft. Independence gas station. Turn left in direction of campground.

8:05 AM ***Arrive at Tribal Offices; Buffer time for greetings, etc***

8:15 AM **Meeting and tour, Fort Independence**
Fort Independence Tribal Offices
Participant: Carl Dahlberg, Tribal Chairman
Discussion: Waste Diversion/Recycling Program, Drinking Water System
Field Trip: North 40 Recycling Center (on reservation)

9:15 AM ***Meeting ends; buffer time for goodbyes, transition***

9:30 AM **Depart for Big Pine**
825 South Main Street (Highway 395), Big Pine, CA
Drive Time: 20 minutes
Take Highway 395 toward Big Pine, CA. South Main Street is Highway 395.

9:50 AM ***Arrive Big Pine, buffer time for transition***

10:00 AM **Meeting with Big Pine Paiute Tribe**
Big Pine Environmental Office (Tribal Offices will be occupied by annual audit staff on this day)
Participants: Alan Bacock, RTOC Co-chair
Paul Huette, Water Operator
Discussion: RTOC, DWP water delivery
Field Trip: DWP water delivery, remnant irrigation ditchworks

11:45 AM ***Meeting ends; buffer time for goodbyes, transition***

12:00 PM **Depart for Bishop**
Drive time: 20 minutes

12:20 PM **Lunch in Bishop**

Option 1: 524 North Main Street (HWY 395), Whiskey Creek (Fine Dining) www.whiskeycrk.com
Option 2: 2206 North Sierra Highway (HWY395), Astorga's Mexican Restaurant, www.Astorgasmexicanrestaurant.com
Option 3: 930 North Main Street Building K (HWY395), Imperial Gourmet Chinese, no website

1:30 PM **Depart for Bishop Paiute Tribe**
50 Tu Su Lane, Bishop, CA
Drive time: 5 minutes

1:35 PM ***Arrive Bishop Paiute Tribe; buffer time for transition***

1:45 PM **Meeting with Bishop Paiute Tribe**
Bishop Paiute Tribal Offices
Participants: Brian Adkins, Environmental Director
Discussion: Solid and Hazardous Waste
Field Trip: Tour of Conservation Open Space Area & Paiute Cultural Center

2:45 PM ***Meeting ends; buffer time for goodbyes, transition***

3:00 PM **Depart for Los Angeles**
Drive time: 4 hours, 25 minutes

Incident Command System Briefing

Emergency Response, Preparedness and Prevention

July 11, 2018

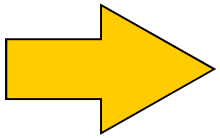
DRAFT – LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

Important Considerations in Incident Management: Executive Responsibility

- Every incident is unique and requires specific objectives to be established by executives
- EPA has experienced and trained response personnel but executives have ultimate responsibility for every response
- Mastery of response strategy within 24 hours is essential to success
- National Incident Management System (NIMS) requires the Incident Command System (ICS) structure used by all federal response agencies

What is NIMS?

NIMS provides a set of core concepts, terminologies, and technologies covering:



- Incident Command and Management Structure;
- Preparedness;
- Resource Management;
- Communication and Information Management;

What Is ICS?

- The Incident Command System:
  - Is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management framework.
  - Allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Important Considerations in Incident Management: Benefits of ICS Structure

- Adherence to the ICS structure:
  - is critical to successful incident management
  - enables clarity in dialogue among executives and responders/communication staff in the field; provides common language between EPA and all response partners
  - enables maximum use of trained personnel for advice in complex decision-making
  - enables accurate/rapid response to information requests from the White House, Congress, state and local officials
  - enables accurate recordkeeping/response for IG/GAO audits, investigations, FOIAs and litigation which often follow large-scale responses

Incidents Managed Using ICS

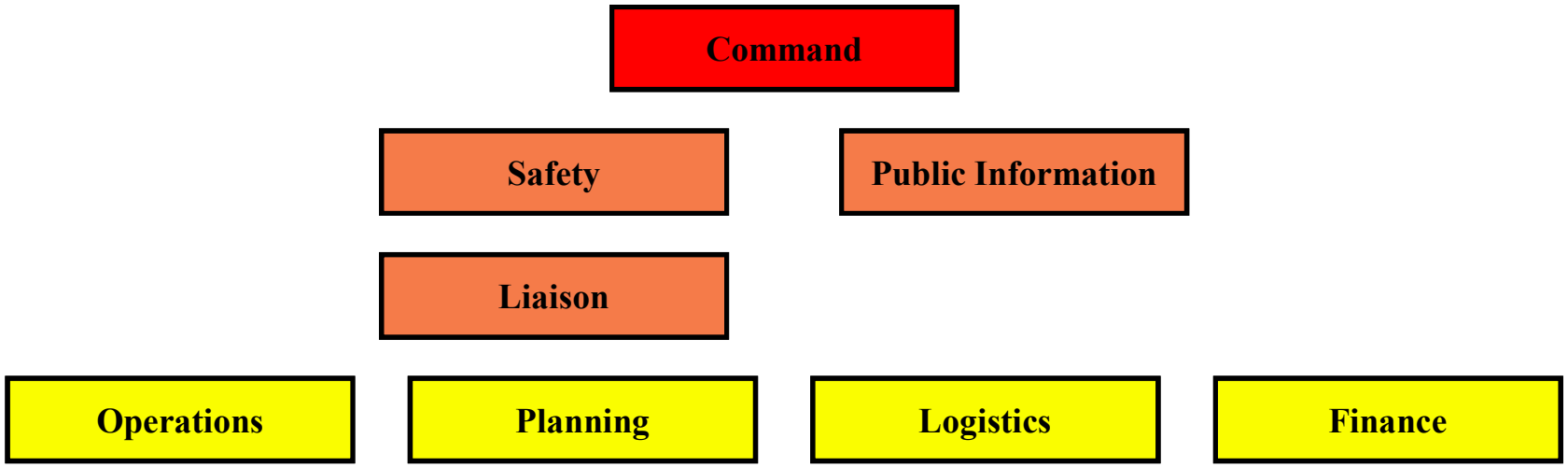
- Fire, both structural and wildland
- Natural disasters, such as tornadoes, floods, ice storms, or earthquakes
- Human and animal disease outbreaks
- Search and rescue missions
- Hazardous materials incidents
- Terrorist incidents, including the use of weapons of mass destruction
- National Special Security Events, such as Presidential visits or national sports events

ICS Benefits

- Meets the needs of incidents of any kind or size.
- Allows personnel from a variety of agencies to meld rapidly into a common management structure.
- Provides logistical and administrative support to operational staff.
- Is cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts.

Incident Command System (ICS)

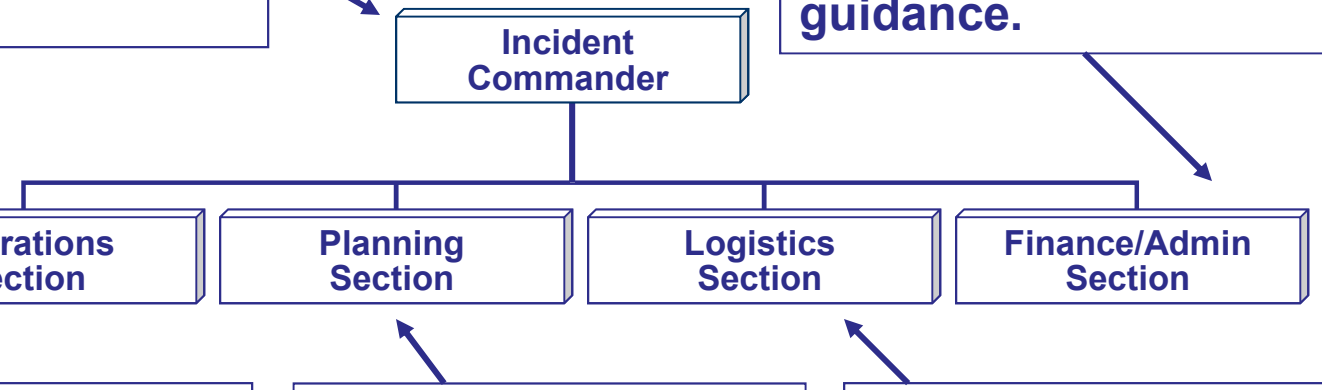
- Designed to integrate resources from numerous organizations into a single response structure using common terminology and processes



Who Does What?

Command: Overall responsibility for the incident. Sets objectives.

Finance/Admin: Monitors costs related to the incident. Provides overall fiscal guidance.

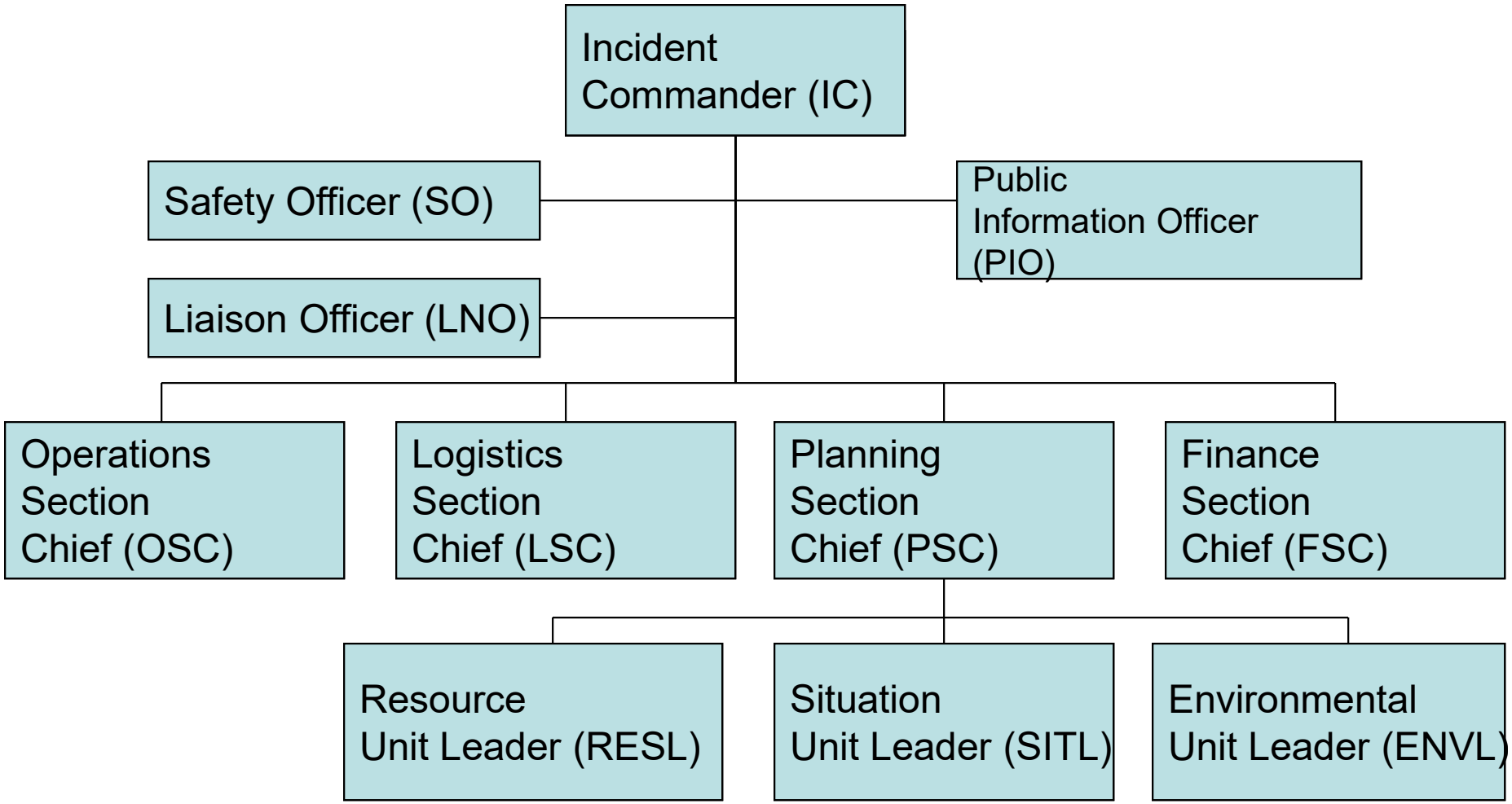


Operations: Develops the tactical organization and directs all resources to carry out the Incident Action Plan.

Planning: Develops the Incident Action Plan to accomplish the objectives.

Logistics: Provides resources and all other services needed to support the incident.

EPA Incident Management Team (IMT) Key Leadership Positions (KLPs)



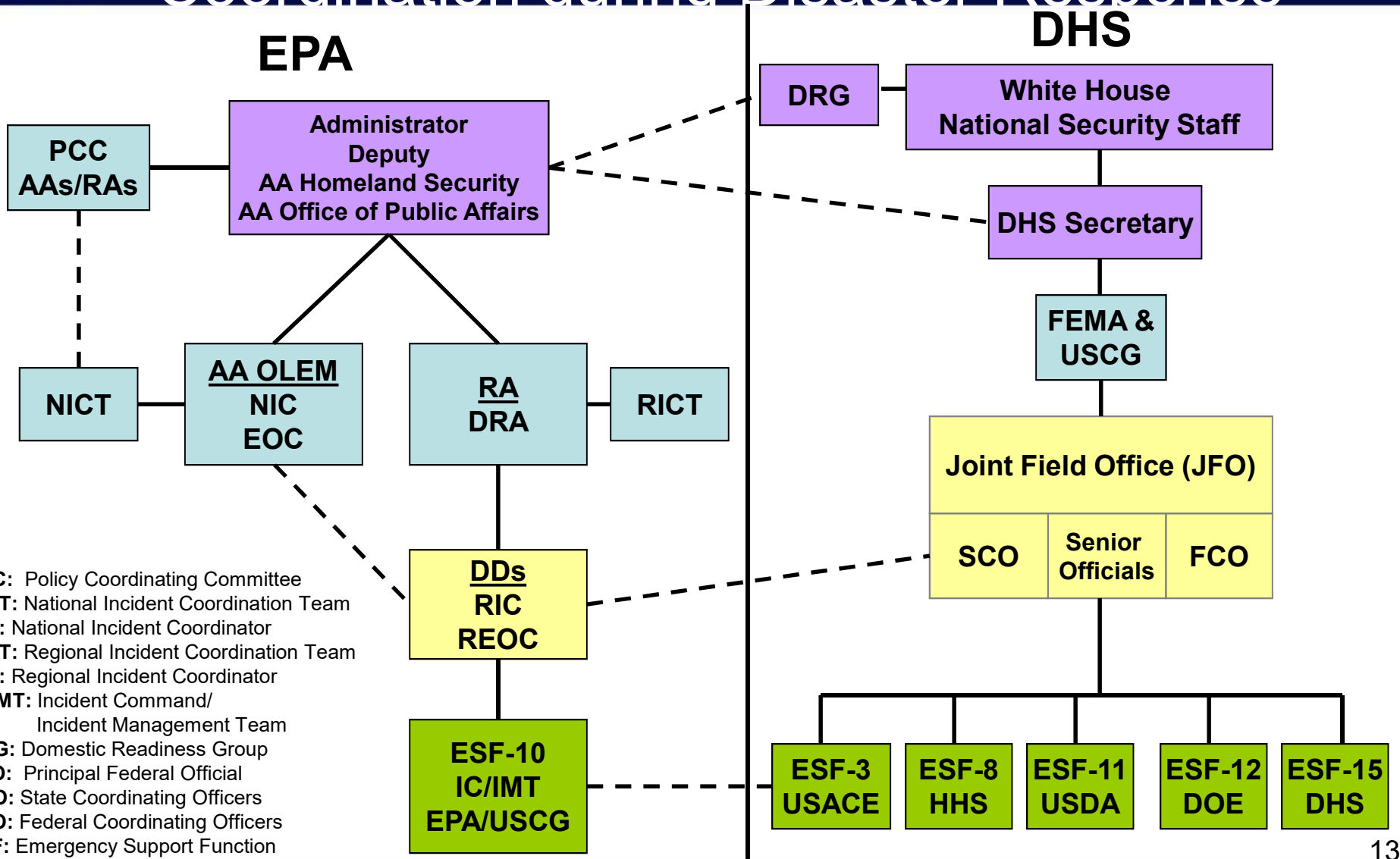
…and expansion occurs as needed

Senior Leadership Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities in Incident Management: Administrator/AA for OLEM

- Administrator addresses policy issues through Policy Coordinating Committee
- AA for OLEM oversees National Incident Coordinator, provides national direction on Superfund/RCRA/response issues
- National Incident Coordinator oversees National Incident Coordination Team and Emergency Operations Center, official channel for all **internal** information between headquarters and regions
- AA/RA can appoint a Senior Official to represent political appointees and senior Agency managers and to articulate Agency interests and assets

EPA Model for Internal and External Coordination during Disaster Response



PCC: Policy Coordinating Committee
NICT: National Incident Coordination Team
NIC: National Incident Coordinator
RICT: Regional Incident Coordination Team
RIC: Regional Incident Coordinator
IC/IMT: Incident Command/
Incident Management Team
DRG: Domestic Readiness Group
PFO: Principal Federal Official
SCO: State Coordinating Officers
FCO: Federal Coordinating Officers
ESF: Emergency Support Function

Roles / Responsibilities in Incident Communications: AA for OPA

- AA for OPA is the focal point for incident communication policy issues
- The communications representatives in the ICS structure are Liaison Officers and Public Information Officers who report through Incident Commander to headquarters
- AA for OPA sets direction for Communications Strike Teams
  - 3 geographically-based teams establish standardized communication module to support key agency communications objectives
  - Deploy within 24 hours of a release to establish communications infrastructure

Roles and Responsibilities in Incident Communications

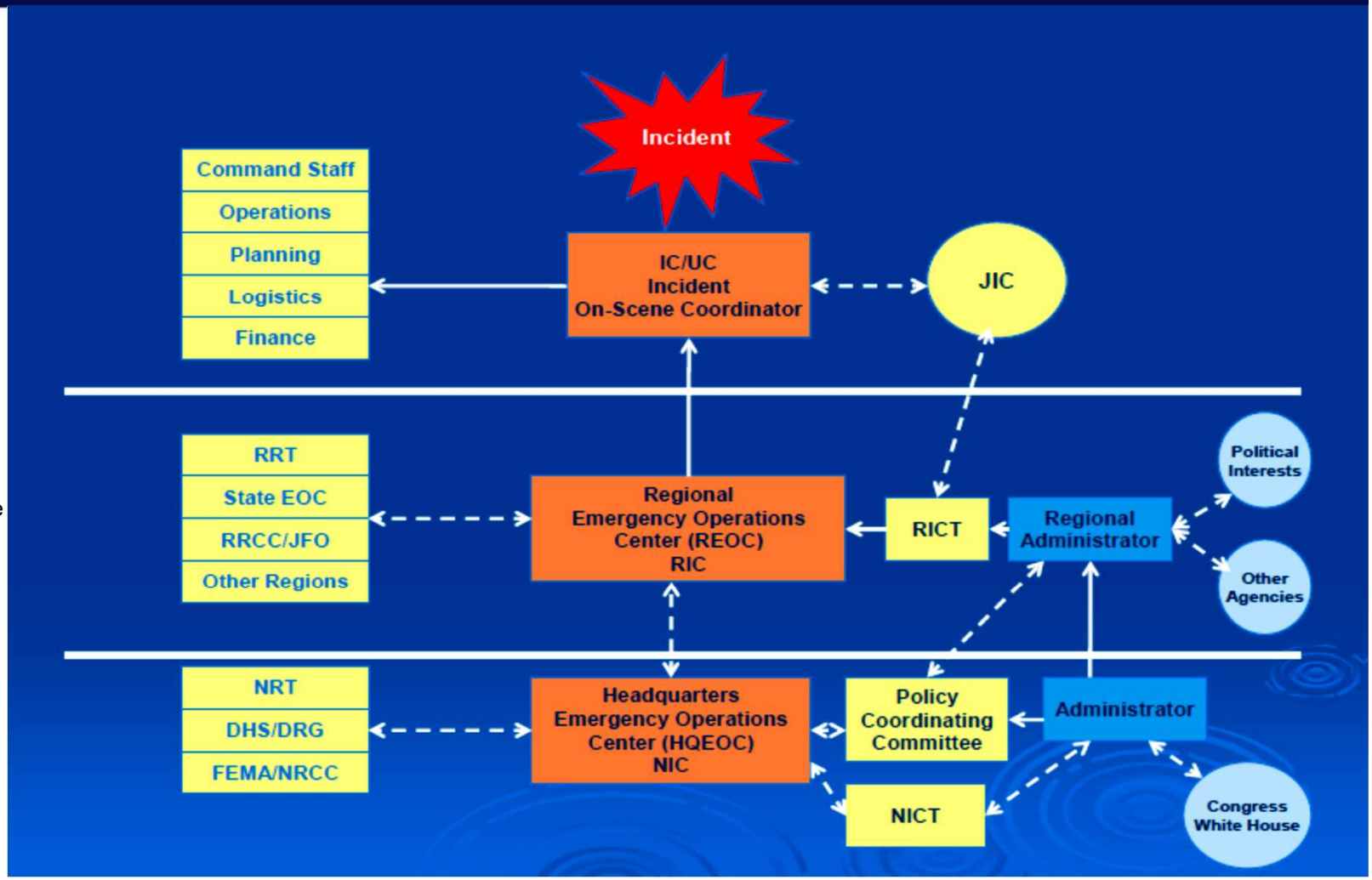
- Crisis Communications Plan
  - Identifies procedures to handle communications in high-profile events, including process for rapid response incorporating review/concurrence at numerous organizational levels including White House
  - Reliance on proactive communications to drive balanced narrative, recognizing need to assess, decide and execute quickly
- Process for dissemination of data to response partners and public developed and coordinated closely with OPA
  - Direction of response is driven by data
  - Quick dissemination of accurate data is a critical priority throughout any response

Roles and Responsibilities in Incident Management: Regional Administrator

- RA in consultation with headquarters sets overall management objectives/priorities at regional level
- **RA designates Regional Incident Coordinator who is primary contact with Incident Commander in response.**
- RA or designee, in close coordination with regional PAD and AA for Public Affairs, serves as regional spokesperson and coordinates with response partners at political and strategic level
- RA utilizes regional Public Affairs Director/staff within ICS structure for maximum communication and response capability

Disaster Response Structures and Relationships

IC: Incident Command
UC: Unified Command
JIC: Joint Information Center
RICT: Regional Incident Coordination Team
RIC: Regional Incident Coordinator
RRT: Regional Response Team
RRCC: Regional Response Coordination Center
JFO: Joint Field Office
NRT: National Response Team
DRG: Domestic Readiness Group
NRCC: National Response Coordination Center
NICT: National Incident Coordination Team
NIC: National Incident Coordinator



QUESTIONS

RCRA and PCB Hazardous Waste Permitting

Hazardous waste permits are an essential part of the cradle to grave management of hazardous wastes allowing businesses to operate safely, create jobs and drive economic development. Permits ensure safe management of hazardous wastes, prevent dangerous releases and avoid costly Superfund cleanups. States and EPA cooperate to implement RCRA, and permits are issued by authorized states or the Region 9 office.

Land Division is responsible for three types of hazardous waste permitting: Hazardous waste and Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) under RCRA, and PCBs under TSCA. EPA is the permitting agency for RCRA facilities on tribal land and for all PCB permits. The CCR program is a new permitting program under RCRA, and the requirements are under development.

Metrics

State Issued Permits					EPA Issued Permits		
STATE	RCRA Permitted	RCRA Operating	RCRA Post-closure	Both	RCRA	PCB	CCR Facilities
AZ	12	8	4	0	1	2	4[1]
CA	102	63	25	13		2	
GU	2	2					
HI	5	2	1	1			
NV	6	6				1	3
Total	127	81	30	14	3[2]	5	9[3]

[1] AZ plans to apply for CCR Authorization in FY2019; [2] Includes Johnston Atoll and CNMI; [3] Includes 2 facilities on Navajo Nation

Facilities of interest:

Evoqua Water Technologies, Parker, AZ – RCRA; Facility regenerates hazardous spent carbon and the Colorado River Indian Tribes is co-permittee. R9 is reviewing public comments on a draft permit. Next step: issue a final decision on the RCRA permit application by 9/30/2018

Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills (CWMKH), Kettleman, CA – PCB; The hazardous waste landfill facility requested an expedited review of their renewal application to ensure continued PCB capacity. Next step: Propose a decision and open comment period by 9/30/2018

Landfills – Hazardous waste landfills are a vital component of cleaning sites for safe redevelopment. The Region 9 sites are western regional assets providing a cost-effective means to dispose waste while protecting public health, the environment and economic growth. Three facilities are in or near overburdened communities in CA: CWMKH, Clean Harbors Westmoreland and Clean Harbors Buttonwillow. Nevada has one facility, US Ecology in Beatty. CWMKH and US Ecology are permitted under both RCRA and TSCA/PCB.

San Joaquin Valley Ozone State Implementation Plan (SIP)

Update for the Regional Administrator

July 11, 2018

Air Quality in San Joaquin Valley

Primary Air Pollutants of Concern

- Ozone (O_3)
- Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)
- Coarse particulate matter (PM_{10})

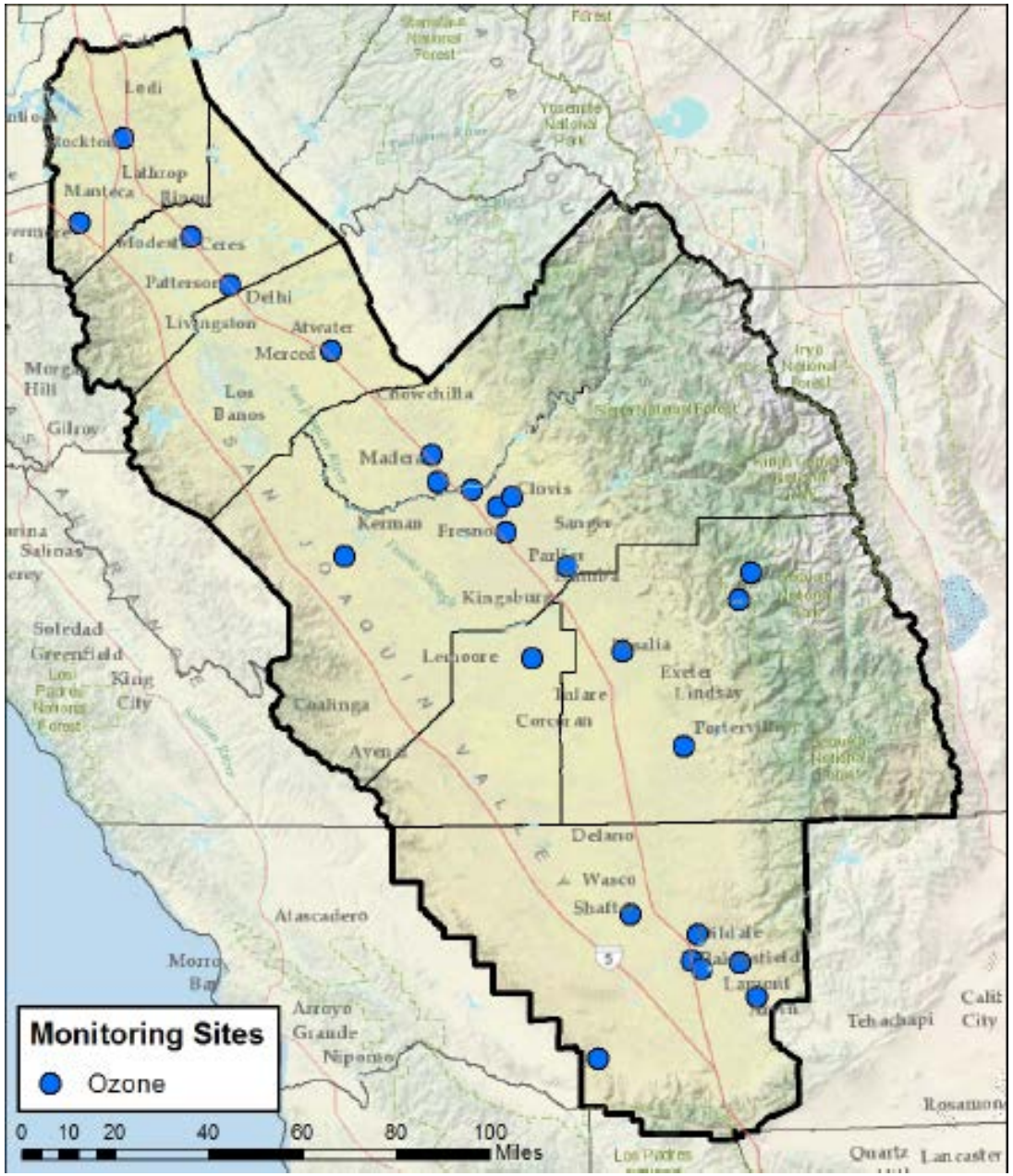
Topography and weather conducive to formation and accumulation of pollution

Diverse combination of sources

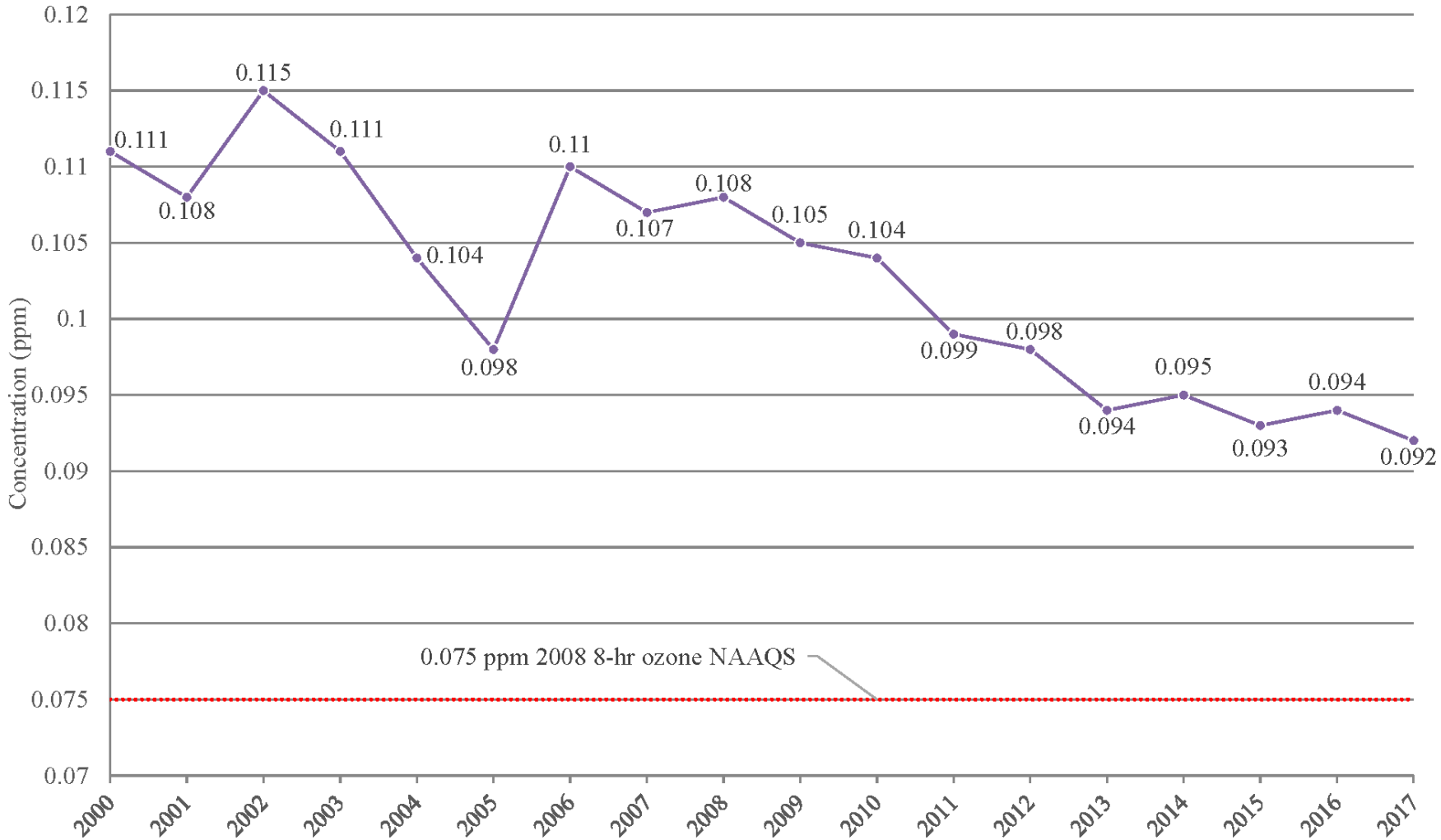
Ozone Nonattainment Area for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS

SJV must show attainment by 2031

Ozone Monitors in the San Joaquin Valley

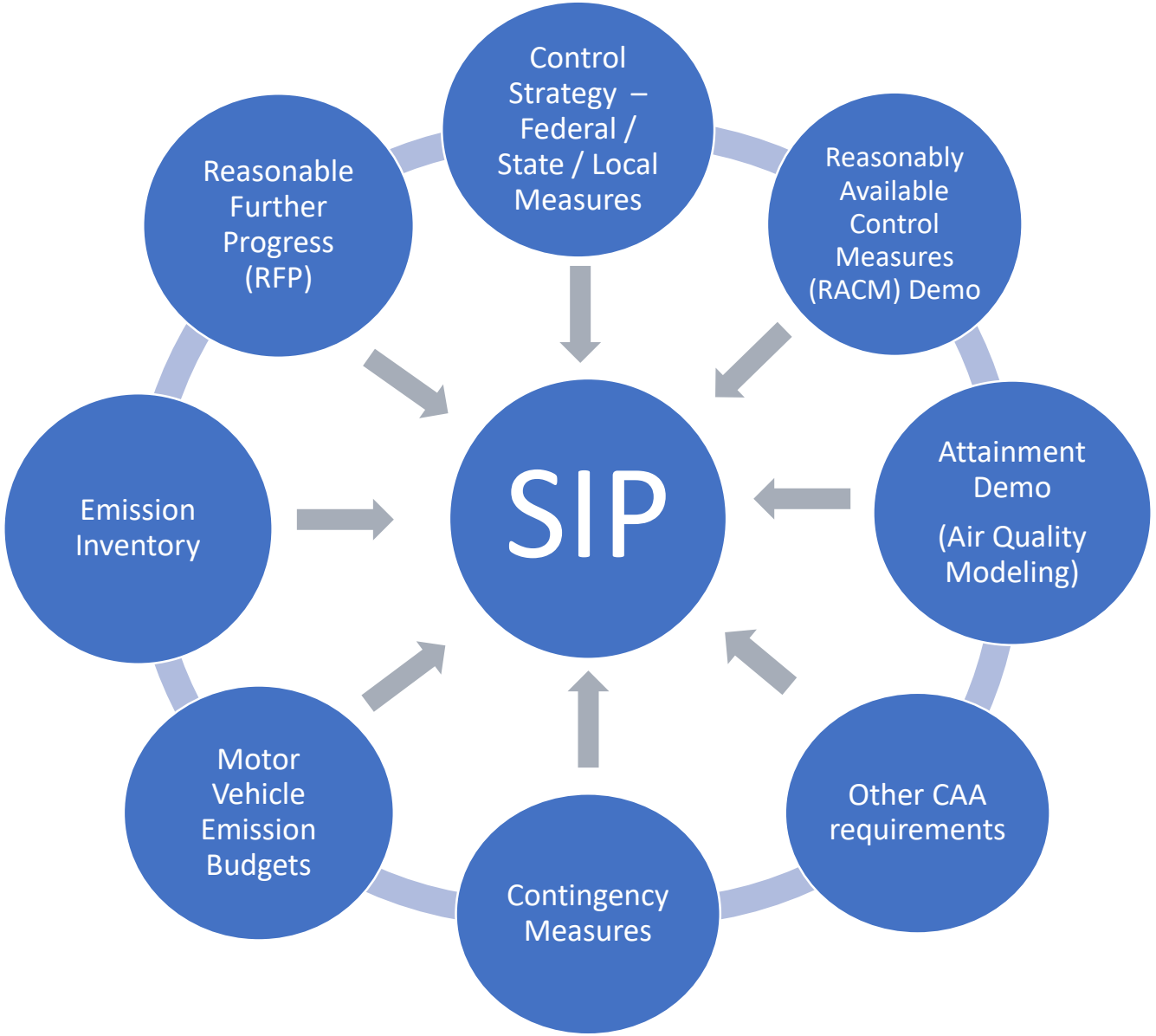


SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CA 8-HOUR OZONE (O_3) NONATTAINMENT AREA DESIGN VALUE CONCENTRATIONS, 2000-2017

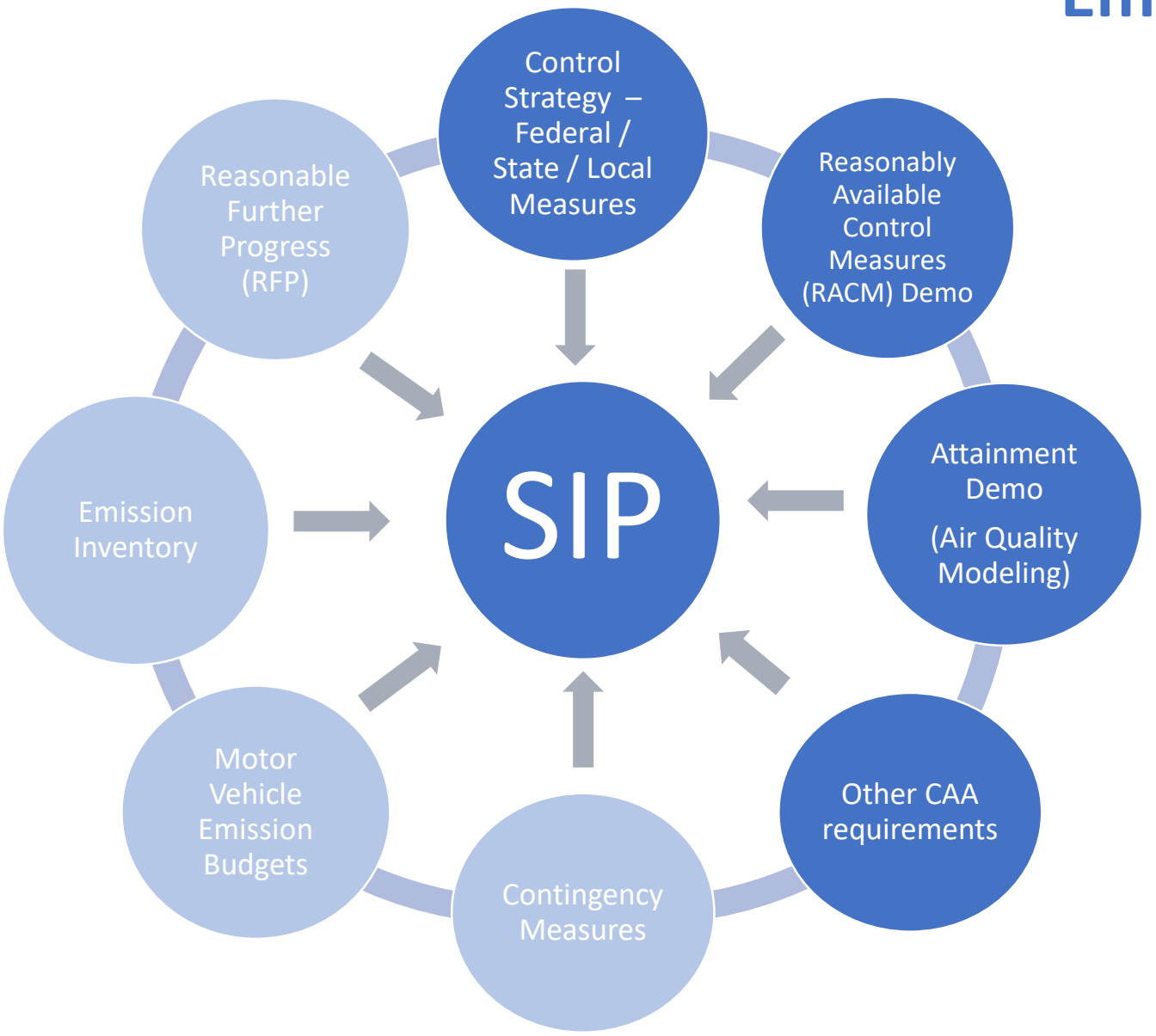


Source: US EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards and the Air Quality System (AQS) database (June 27, 2018).
The 2008 national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for 8-hour ozone is 0.075 parts per million (ppm). The design value is a calculation of each year's 4th-highest day's recorded values, averaged over a 3-year period at an air quality monitor. X-axis labels represent the last year of a monitor's 3 year time period. All invalid and exceptional event data (e.g., high winds and wildfires) that EPA has concurred on have been excluded from design value calculations.
AIR18079 - 2017 annual air quality update - ozone.xlsx (July 9, 2018)

State Implementation Plan (SIP) Requirements



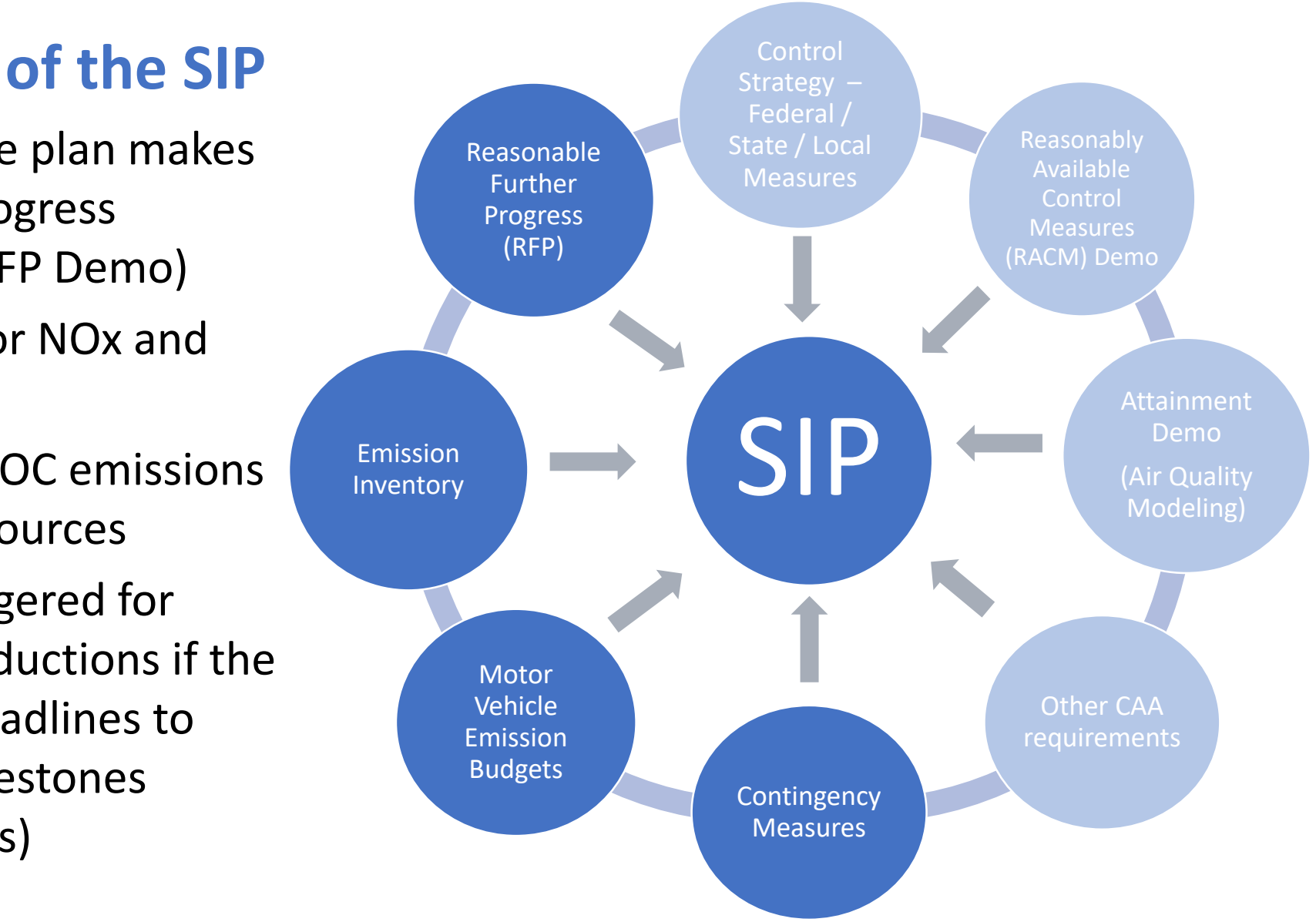
Emission Reductions are the Core Elements of the SIP



- Federal, State, and Local Measures to reduce emissions
- Mobile sources; NOx is the driver
- Demonstration that area is implementing all reasonably available control measures (RACM Demo)
- Air Quality Modeling to show the measures will result in attainment of the standard (Attainment Demo)
- Other requirements in the Clean Air Act (CAA)

Additional Elements of the SIP

- Demonstration that the plan makes annual incremental progress towards attainment (RFP Demo)
- Emission inventories for NOx and VOC
- Budgets for NOx and VOC emissions from on-road mobile sources
- Measures that are triggered for additional emission reductions if the area does not meet deadlines to attain or meet RFP milestones (Contingency Measures)



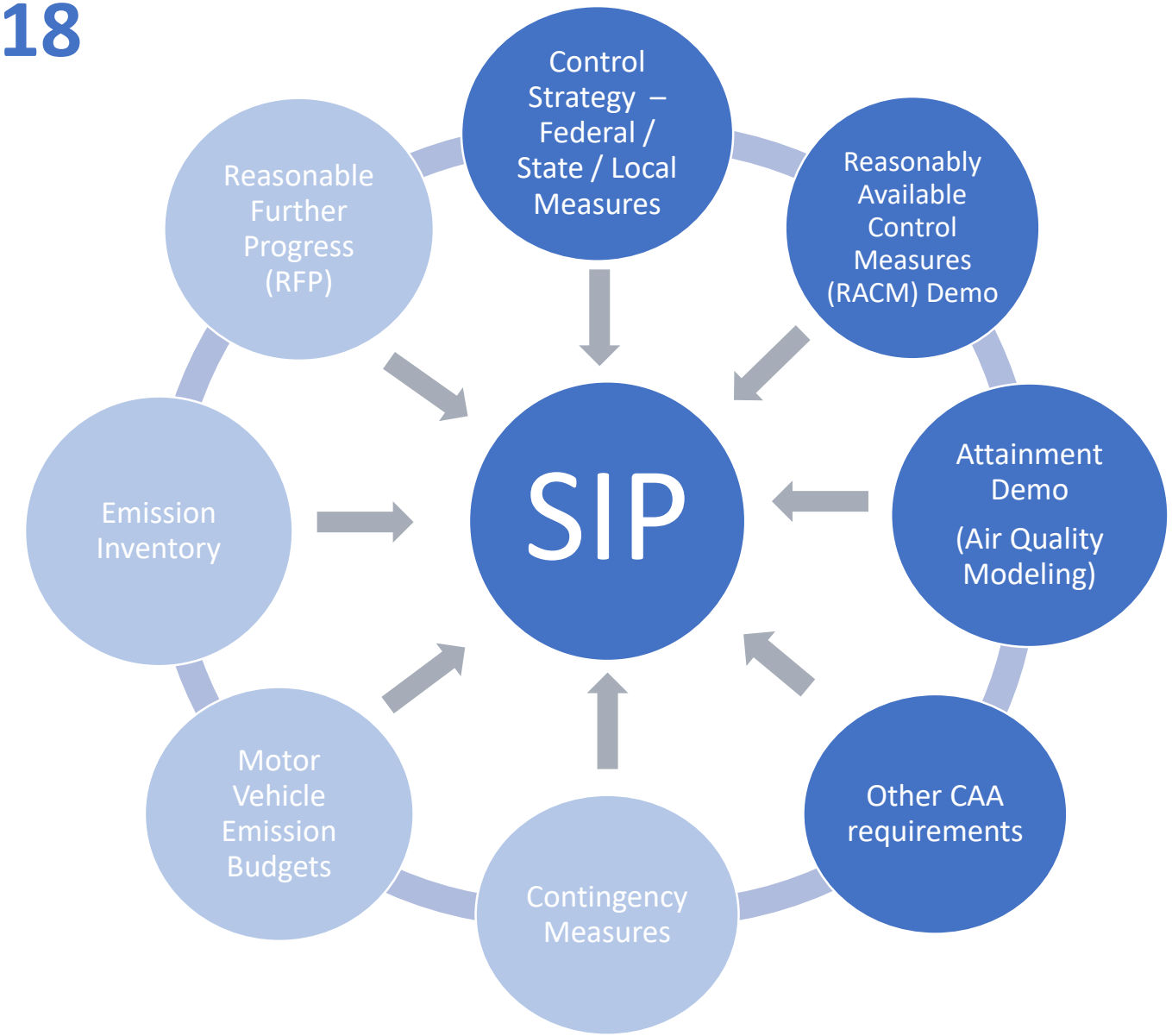
SJV Ozone SIP: Relevant Timeline

- August 2016: CARB submitted SJV Ozone SIP
- September 2016: 9th Circuit Court issued decision that affected ability to approve contingency measures portion of SIP
- February 2018: DC Circuit Court issued decision that affected our ability to approve Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) and other portions of SIP

- December 2017: Statutory deadline for EPA to act on SIP
- March 2018: Association of Irritated Residents files lawsuit in District Court alleging EPA failed to act on the SIP by statutory deadline

- December 19, 2018: Likely date by which EPA will be required to act on SIP

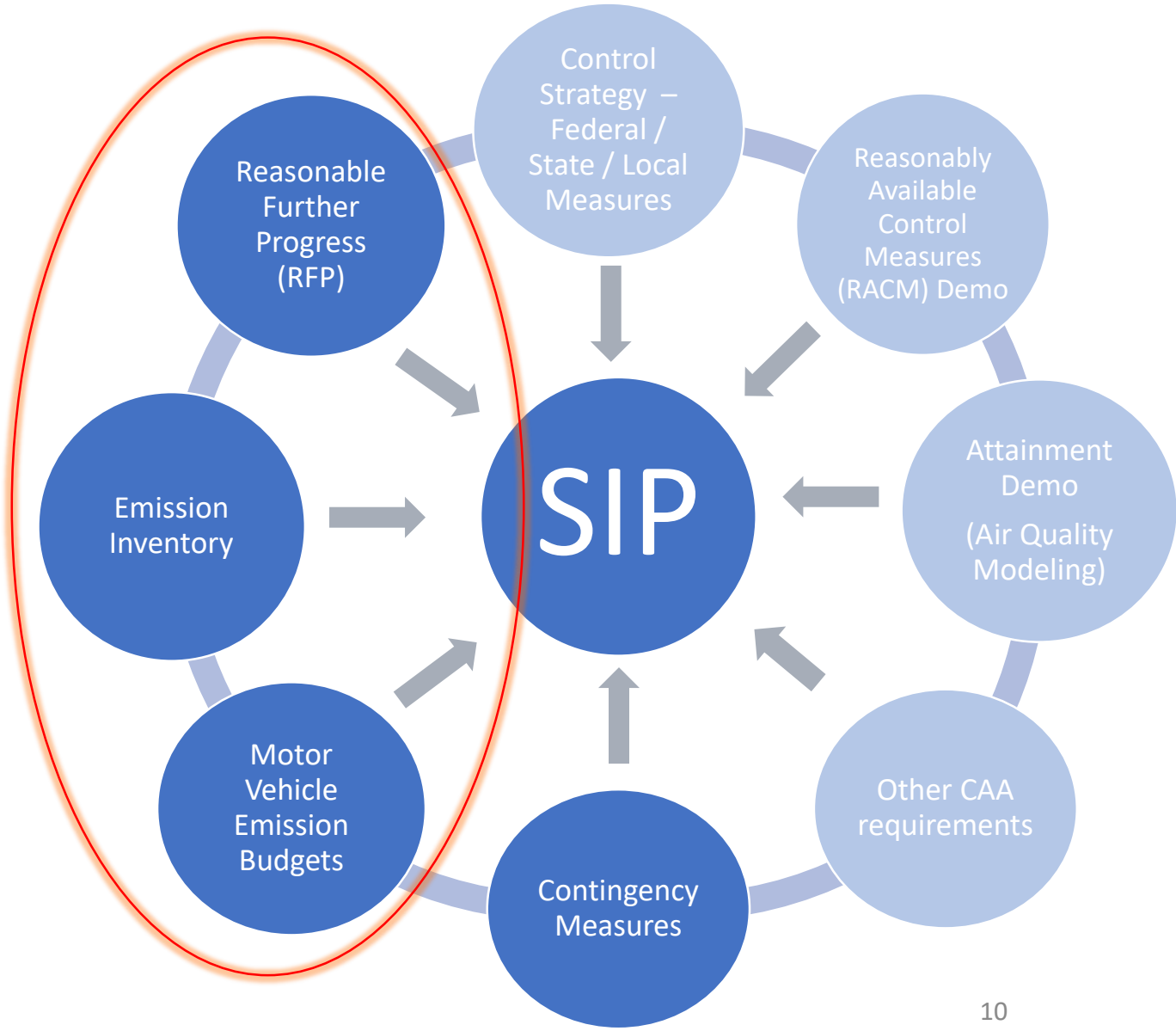
Phase 1 Proposal—RA Signature no later than August 6, 2018



Phase 2 Proposal—RA Signature by October

RFP Demonstration

- Affected by DC Circuit Court Decision
- Requires additional submittal from CARB to change baseline year
- New RFP demonstration would also address Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets and the Emission Inventory requirements
- Anticipate full approval of these elements



Phase 2 Proposal—RA Signature by October

Contingency Measures

- Affected by 9th Circuit Court decision
- Requires additional submittal from CARB of statewide contingency measure
- Requires commitment letter from the District to add a contingency measure to an existing rule
- Anticipate Conditional Approval of this element due to reliance on a commitment letter

Next Steps

- July 31, 2018 – US District Court hearing on deadline lawsuit
  - Court will determine deadline for EPA final action on San Joaquin Valley's Ozone Plan
- No later than August 6, 2018 – Phase 1 Proposed Approval of Core Elements of Plan (RACM, Attainment Demonstration, and other CAA requirements)
- Summer/Fall 2018 – Work with State and Local District to receive new submittal for:
  - RFP Revision (plus associated elements)
  - Contingency Measures
- No later than October 2018 – Phase 2 Proposal:
  - Assumes December 19, 2018 deadline for final action
  - Anticipate approval of RFP and associated elements
  - Anticipate conditional approval of contingency measures

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program Overview
&
Current UIC Issues
(CA Aquifer Exemptions, Arroyo Grande, Elk Hills)

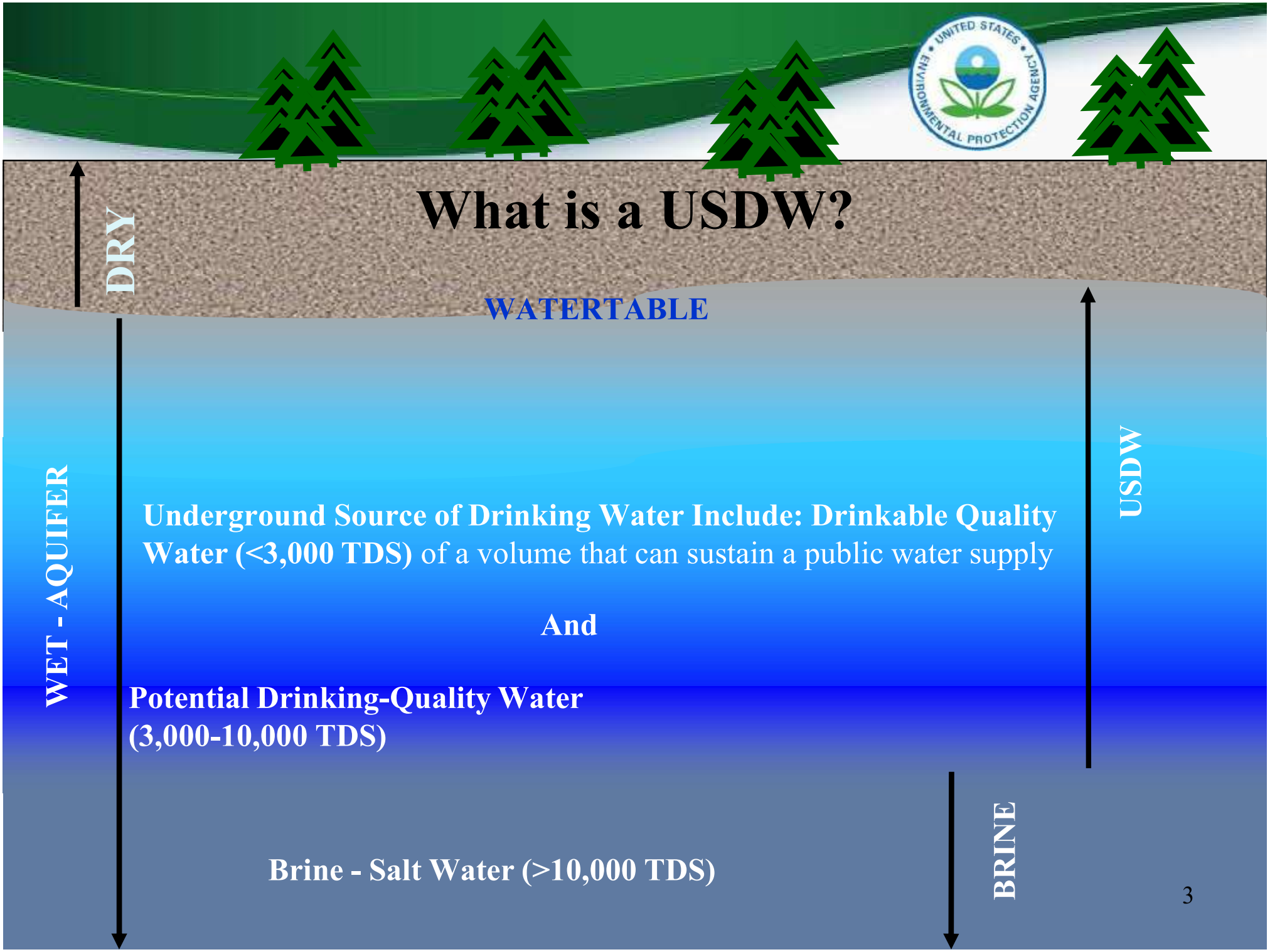
Drinking Water Protection Section, June 2018

SDWA & UIC Program

- The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA, 1974) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water.

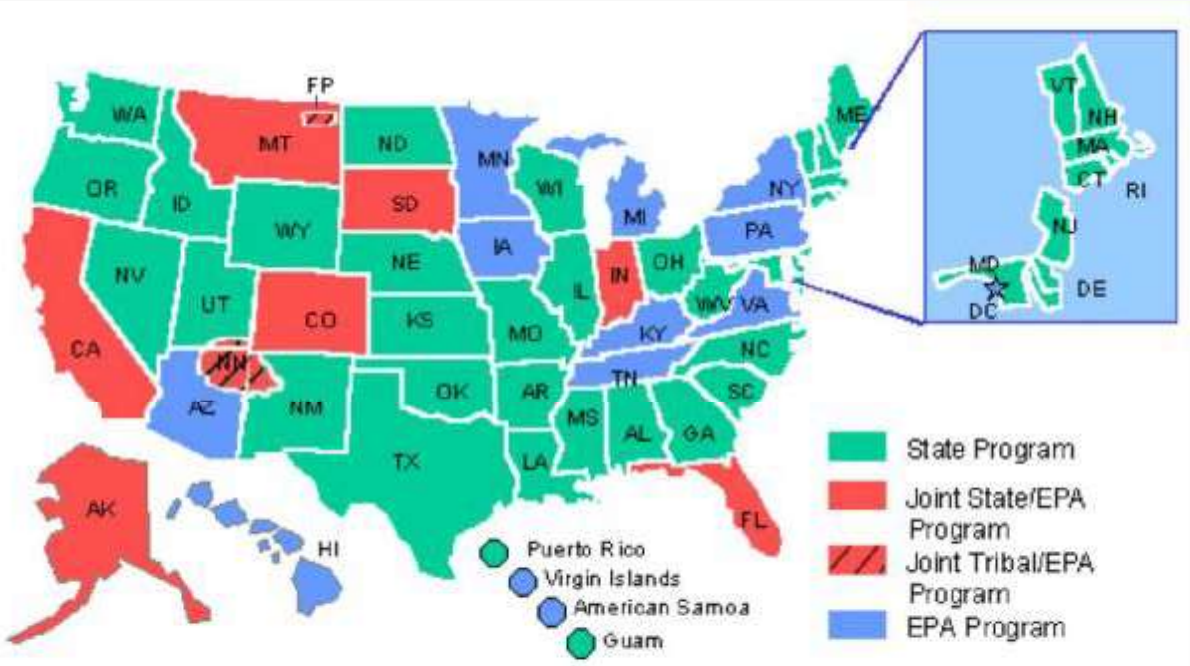
- The Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program is responsible for regulating the construction, operation, permitting and closure of injection wells that place fluids underground for storage or disposal.

- The SDWA and UIC Program are designed to prevent endangerment of underground drinking water sources (USDWs).


What is a USDW?
DRY
WATERTABLE
WET - AQUIFER
USDW
Underground Source of Drinking Water Include: Drinkable Quality Water (<3,000 TDS) of a volume that can sustain a public water supply
And
Potential Drinking-Quality Water (3,000-10,000 TDS)
Brine - Salt Water (>10,000 TDS)
BRINE

UIC Program Primacy

- 33 states & tribes have primary enforcement authority (primacy).
- EPA & states share program implementation in 7 states.
- EPA directly implements the entire UIC Program in 10 states.



* The Fort Peck (FP) Tribes and the Navajo Nation (NN) are currently the only Tribes with UIC Primacy

Direct Implementation vs Delegated UIC Programs in Region 9

Direct Implementation (DI)

- American Samoa
- Arizona
- California
- Hawaii
- Tribes

Delegated UIC Programs (Primacy)

- Guam (Class V)
- CNMI (Class V)
- CDOGGR (Class II; Class V Geothermal)
- Navajo Nation (Class II)
- Nevada DEP (Classes I-V)

Well Classes

Aquifer Exemptions

- An aquifer exemption is an action by EPA to remove an aquifer or a portion of an aquifer from protection as an USDW under the SDWA.

- Federal UIC regulations allow EPA to exempt aquifers that do not currently serve as a source of drinking water and will not serve as a source of drinking water in the future.

- AEs used primarily to allow mineral, hydrocarbon or geothermal energy production.

CA's Class II UIC Program

- In 2011, EPA audited the CA Class II UIC Program and found significant deficiencies.
- In 2012, EPA conducted a review of aquifer exemptions in CA and found discrepancies.
- EPA worked with the State to address the deficiencies and ensure protection of potential drinking water sources.
- Since 2015, the State has implemented a Corrective Action Plan to bring the Class II UIC program back to compliance; the CAP includes action on AE proposals.
- The State plans to submit a total of ~30 AE proposals through 2019. To date, EPA has received 11 AE proposals, approved 9, referred one back to State for further evaluation, and is currently reviewing one.

Arroyo Grande AE Proposal

- Arroyo Grande Oil Field is located in San Luis Obispo County and has been in production since 1919.

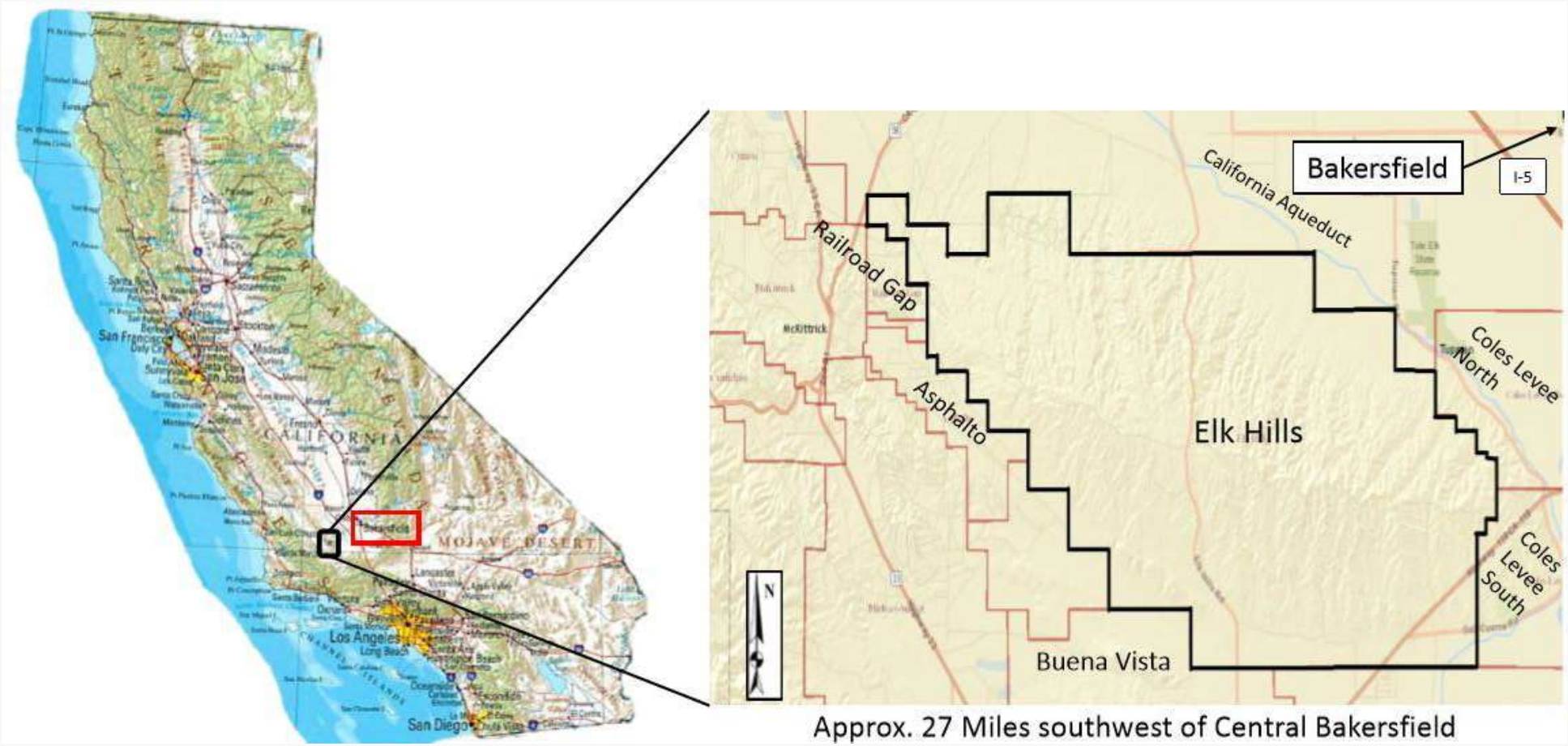
- ~560 wells drilled in total (injection and production)
  - 260 wells in operation (~75 injection wells)
  - ~19 million barrels of oil produced
  - 5th largest field (out of ~24) in Coastal District by production

- Sentinel Peak, current owner, requested expansion of the existing exemption (no present injection outside exempt area).

Arroyo Grande AE Proposal

- DOGGR conducted public comment process in late 2015; received ~100 comments.
- DOGGR submitted the AE proposal to EPA in Feb 2016; EPA has received over 6,200 unsolicited comments; we identified concerns to DOGGR by letter in Apr 2016.
- DOGGR's revised proposal/supplemental data released for public comment in Dec 2017; received ~50 comments.
- DOGGR submitted revised AE proposal to EPA on June 8, 2018.
- High level of interest from local community/NGOs; recent outreach by Rep. Carbajal's office.
- EPA decision in 60-90 days (Aug 2018).

Location of Elk Hills Oil Field



Elk Hills Oil Field – Aquifer Exemption

- CRC has state-issued Class II permits authorizing injection into two formations at Elk Hills – the Upper Tulare and Lower Tulare; CRC request to DOGGR was for exemption of both formations.

- The state determined that the Lower Tulare met exemption criteria and decided to protect the Upper Tulare for potential beneficial use.

- DOGGR submitted AE requests for the Lower Tulare in two portions of the Elk Hills field (named Phase 1 and 2) on Feb 15, 2018 and EPA approved both requests on Mar 29, 2018.

- The state is now working with CRC on a plan to shift all Class II injection into the Lower Tulare.

Elk Hills Oil Field – Power Plant Permit

- In 2001, EPA issued a Class I permit for wastewater injection at the Elk Hills Power Plant (EHPP), located in the Elk Hills oil field.

- In issuing the permit, EPA erroneously stated that the Tulare Formation was an exempt aquifer; in fact, the Tulare was a protected USDW.

- In 2011, the permit came up for renewal and during our evaluation we determined the error and notified the permit applicant that we had mistakenly authorized injection into a non-exempt aquifer (the EHPP wells were injecting into the Upper Tulare).

Elk Hills Oil Field – Power Plant Permit

- Given the ongoing State review of CRC's aquifer exemption request for the Upper and Lower Tulare for Class II injection, action on the Class I permit was deferred pending the outcome.

- Once EPA exempted the Lower Tulare (the State did not propose exempting the Upper Tulare), CRC proposed re-classifying the wells to Class V.

- The state has expressed concern about continued injection into the existing wells; Central Valley RB indicated they would likely impose WDRs if EPA permitted the existing wells as Class V.

- Next Step: meet with State and Regional Board to discuss/agree on EPA and state's proposed requirements.







The North American Emissions Control Area

Briefing for Regional Administrator

MARPOL ANNEX VI

Marine ECA Compliance Overview

July 12, 2018

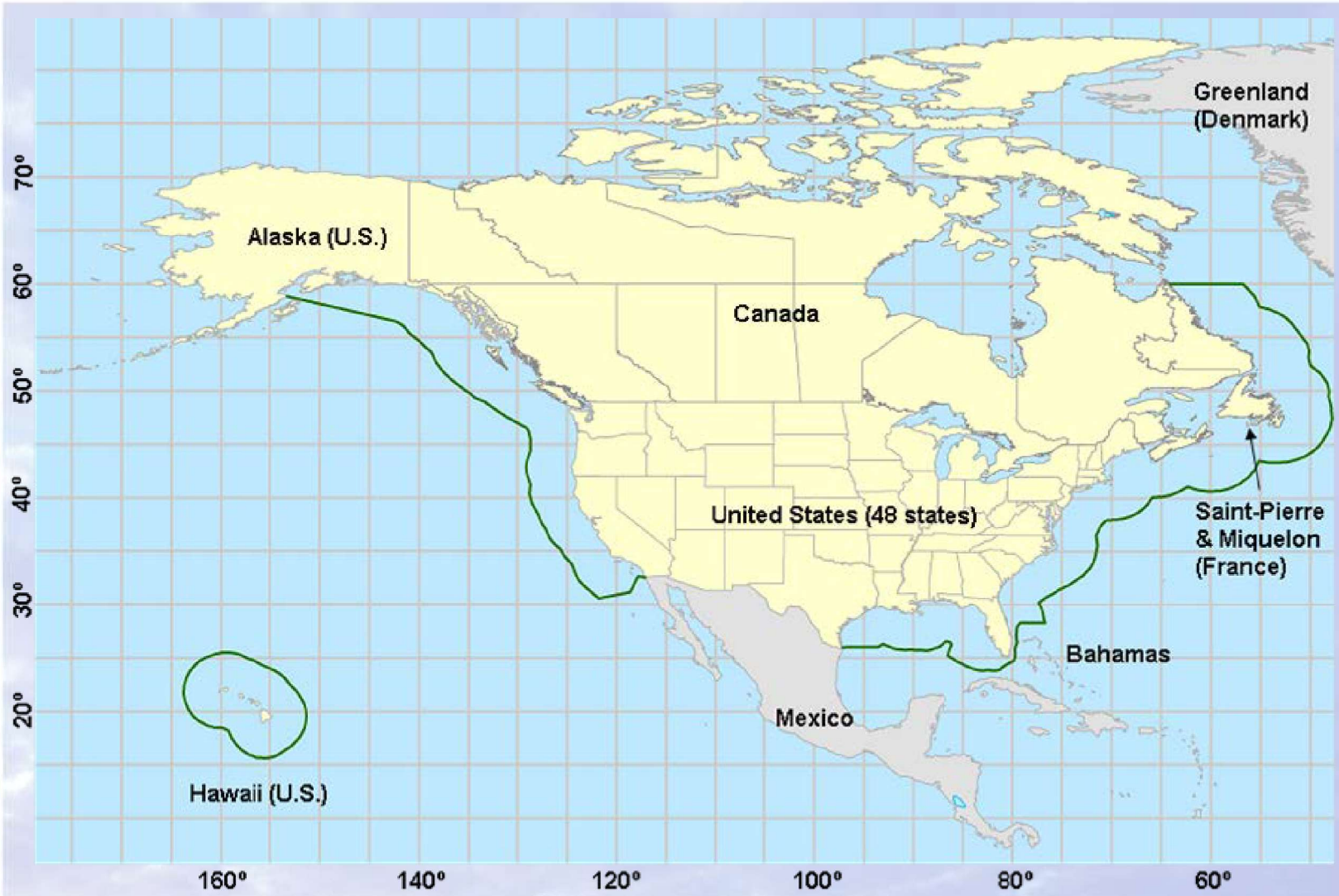
Air Enforcement Section







North American ECA Boundaries



Ocean Going Vessels

- 2-3x's NOx + SO_2 emissions than South Coast refineries
- NOx emissions - half of all cars/SUVs (SC + USA)

- Pre-2015 emissions uncontrolled
  - Highway truck ULSD =15 ppm S
  - World-wide OGV fuel=35,000 ppm S

- 2020 SC SO_2 inventory > 50% from OGV




What vessels are we talking about?

- BIG vessels
  - Container ships
  - Tankers
  - ROROs
  - Bulk Carriers
  - Cruise Ships





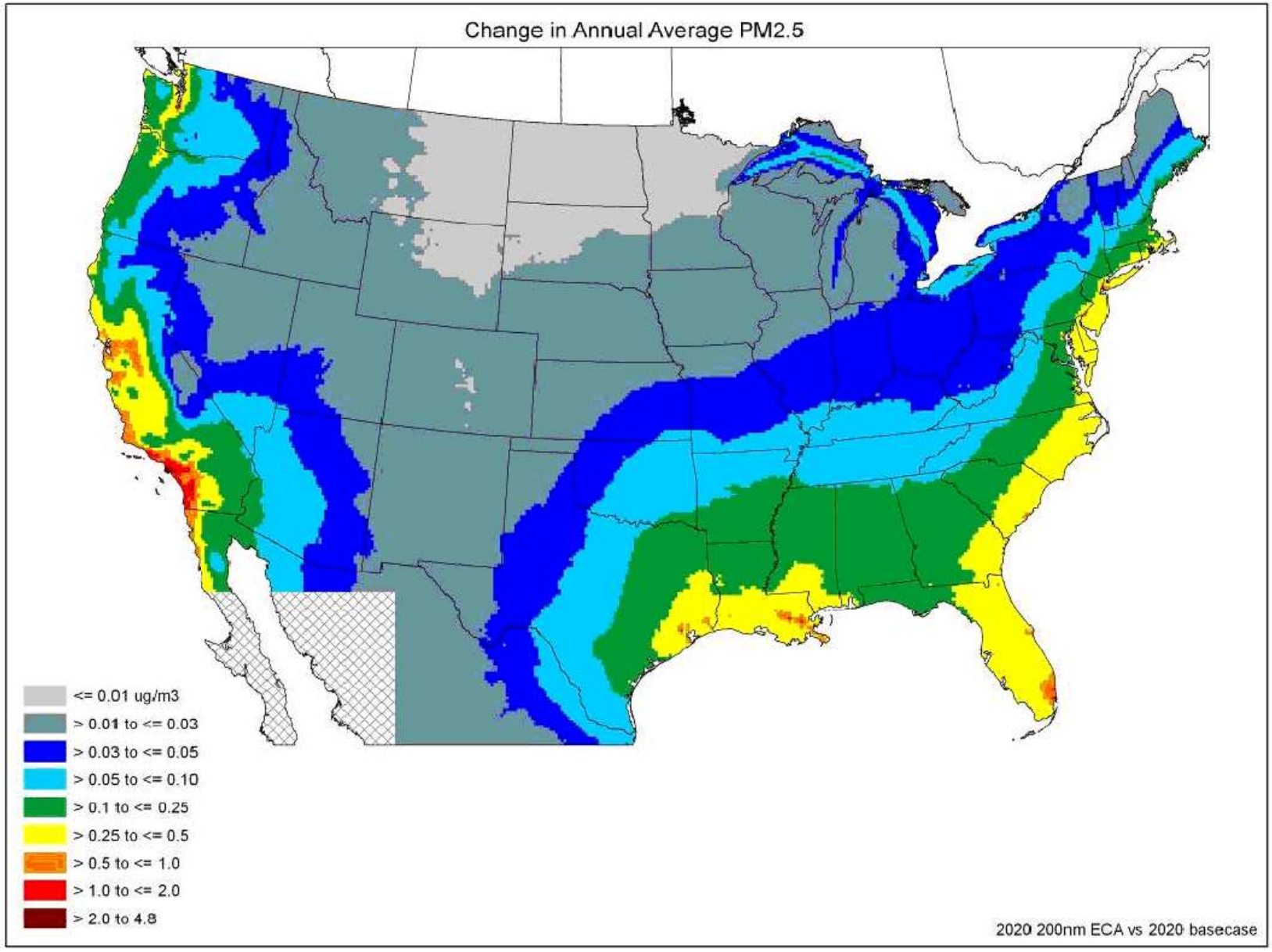


What it looks like on the inside

North American ECA – Benefits

- Effective Aug. 2011
- Annual reductions (post-2020):
  - 320,000 tons of NOx
  - 90,000 tons of PM2.5
  - 920,000 tons of SOx
  - 23%, 74% and 86% reduction of predicted levels absent the ECA
- For 5 million people every year, 14,000 premature deaths prevented and respiratory symptoms lessened

ECA Benefits—PM-2.5



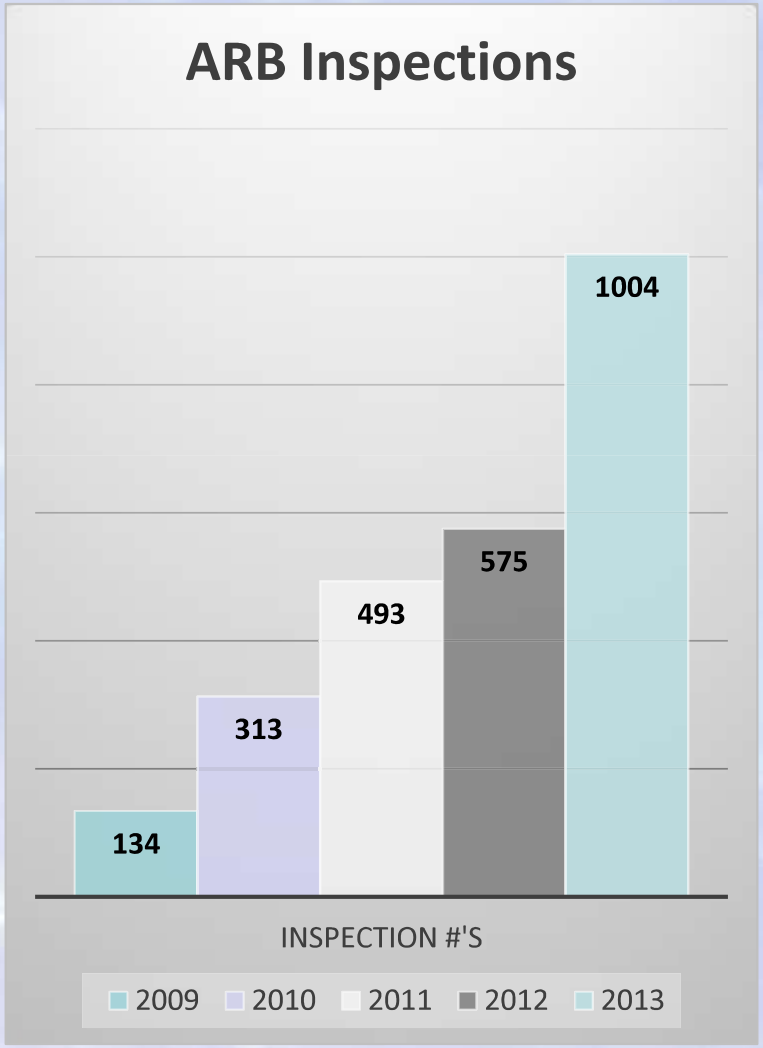
ECA Enforcement

- Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (APPS) applies the ECA requirements
  - EPA Regulations in 40 CFR Part 1043
- CAA not directly relevant
  - *Except* that enforcement against fuel suppliers and U.S. flagged vessels became possible in 2015
- Cooperative enforcement - USCG & EPA

USCG Enforcement

- Enforcing ECA nationally
- Inspects ~ 9,500 vessels annually
- 83 deficiencies (<1% non-compliance) documented
  - ~4 years (July 2014 through Dec. 2017)
- Complying industry
  - Vessels overcame issues of fuel non-availability and abilities to safely use compliant fuels

CARB Enforcement



- Over 5,600 inspections with sampling since 2009
- Types of Violations (~200)
  - Late Changeover
  - Using non-compliant fuel at berth. Non-compliance fee not paid
  - Fuel did not meet specs
- > 95 % Compliance.
- Over $2M in penalties collected.







Questions?

Compliance Overview - Air Enforcement Section
Briefing for Regional Administrator - July 12, 2018

MARPOL ANNEX VI – U.S. Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships
Marine ECA Compliance and Enforcement

MARPOL ANNEX VI

- MARPOL, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, is concerned with preventing marine pollution from ships. Specifically, Annex VI of MARPOL addresses air pollution from ocean-going ships. The international air pollution requirements of Annex VI established limits on nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions and require the use of fuel with lower sulfur content, protecting people's health and the environment by reducing ozone-producing pollution. The requirements apply to vessels operating in U.S. waters as well as **ships operating within 200 nautical miles** of the coast of North America, also known as the North American Emission Control Area (ECA).

Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (APPS)

- **US Coast Guard has authority to board and inspect ships**.
- **Shoreside Matters** - EPA has authority concerning fuel reception facilities, fuel oil availability, and quality.
- **Other Matters**: EPA involvement for inspecting ships at sea or in port requires a USCG Referral (e.g., SCAQMD odor complaints in Huntington Beach).

Sulfur standard, 2008 Annex VI Amendments

- Standards requires increasingly low sulfur content. New very low ECA standard became applicable in 2015.
- "Global standard" applicable beyond 200 nautical miles of the coastal zone
  - 4.5% < 2012
  - **3.5% 2012-19**
  - 0.5% 2020
- Emission Control Area (ECA) standard
  - 1.5% < Jul. 2010
  - 1.0% Jul. 2010-14
  - **0.1% 2015**

US Coast Guard

- Currently enforcing ECA nationally ~ 9,500 vessels annually.
- > 99% compliance from 2014-17.

CARB Compliance

- CARB regularly conducts inspections and initiates enforcement cases under state law.
- Greater than 95% compliance from 2009-17.

Public Health Benefits

- For 5 million people every year, 14,000 premature deaths prevented and respiratory symptoms lessened.
- Annual reductions (post-2020):
  - 320,000 tons of NOx
  - 90,000 tons of PM2.5
  - 920,000 tons of SOx
  - 23%, 74% and 86% reduction of predicted levels absent the ECA

Lead: Andrew Chew, P.E., Environmental Engineer
Enforcement Division (415-947-4197)

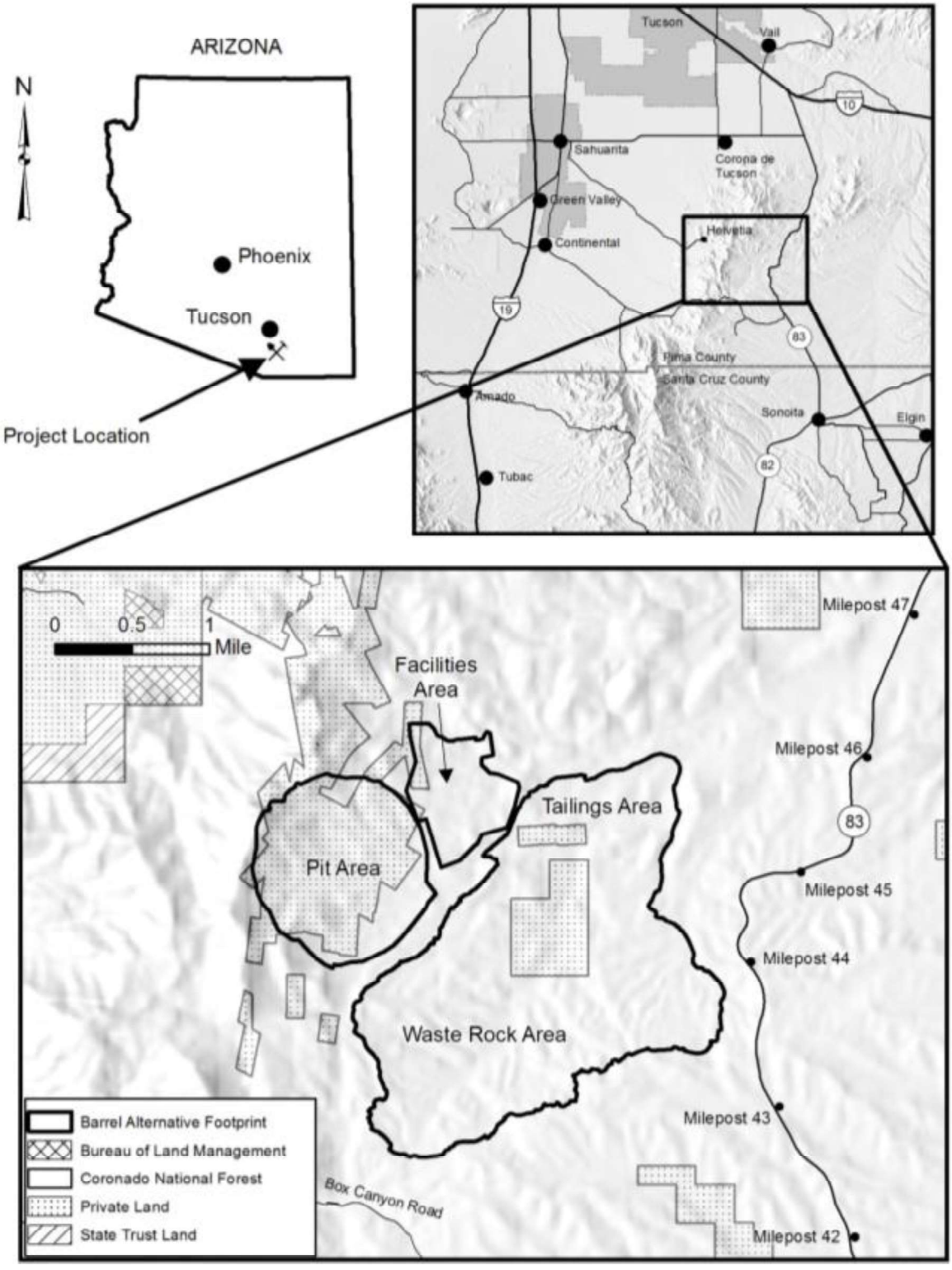
Hunters Point Issues Raised in Greenaction's July 3, 2018, Email:

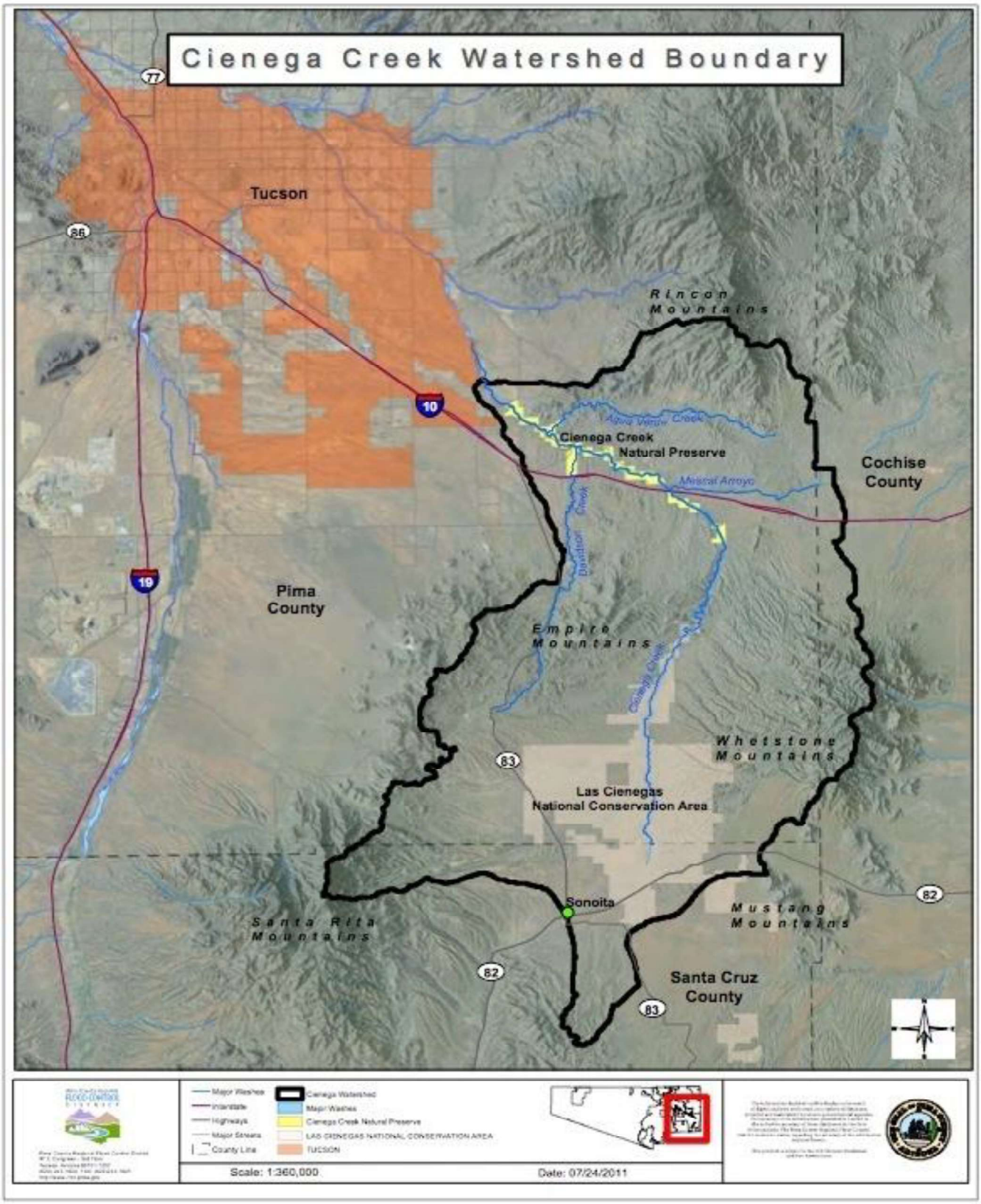
1. The Parcel A work plan should have gone out for a public comment period, and should comply with CERCLA requirements for public participation.
2. There needs to be independent community oversight of a comprehensive retesting (not just scanning) of the entire site, including parcels transferred and adjacent areas.
3. The "remedy" identified in the Parcel E/E2 Five-Year Review is inadequate and dated.

Please note:

- EPA staff have engaged closely with the visiting groups for many years.
- (b) (5) [redacted]
- (b) (5) [redacted]
- The Navy is the lead on the site cleanup, so it is often most appropriate to redirect concerns to the Navy.

Rosemont Copper Mine Project
Pima County, AZ




Cienega Creek Watershed Boundary
Tucson
Rincon Mountains
Cienega Creek Natural Preserve
Cochise County
Pima County
Empire Mountains
Whetstone Mountains
Las Cienegas National Conservation Area
Sonoita
Mustang Mountains
Santa Rita Mountains
Santa Cruz County
77
86
10
19
83
82
Major Washes
Interstate
Highways
Major Streams
County Line
Cienega Watershed
Major Washes
Cienega Creek Natural Preserve
LAS CIENEGAS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
TUCSON
Scale: 1:360,000
Date: 07/24/2011

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER
NAVY REGION HAWAII
850 TICONDEROGA ST STE 110
JBPHH HI 96860-5101

August 15, 2018

Aloha, Stakeholder,

This is the Navy's tenth and my third stakeholder letter to the community to share news from Navy Region Hawaii. This letter also coincides with completion of my first year of service as the Regional Commander. As I have shared with everyone I have met over the last year, my number one priority remains the warfighting readiness of our infrastructure and the force protection of that infrastructure. That most certainly includes the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

Navy Leadership and Red Hill. I assure you Red Hill has the attention of our leaders both in Hawaii and in Washington, D.C. Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Admiral Chris Aquilino, toured Red Hill shortly after his change of command in May, and then he personally led our Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Richard Spencer, on a tour of the facility just last month. This is all in advance of Secretary Spencer providing testimony to the House Armed Services Committee in 2019 on the future funding of Red Hill upgrades. Leadership, on and off island, understands the national strategic importance of Red Hill and the absolute necessity of protecting public health by keeping our drinking water safe.

Red Hill Engagement. In addition to meeting with many neighborhood boards this year, we also hosted an open forum in March where we publicly presented the possible Red Hill upgrades for the first time. Both regulators, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Hawaii Department of Health (DOH), were in attendance as were other members of the public to include many from the Sierra Club. Open and professional dialogue is an important aspect of my command and this particularly applies to Red Hill. In March, I also toured several Hawaii State Legislators through Red Hill and provided testimony to two House Committees. I was very pleased that the Governor's office championed an additional engagement meeting on Red Hill to include both the Board of Water Supply and the Sierra Club. At all of these engagements, I took the opportunity to talk about not only the strategic importance of Red Hill but our commitment to ensure we never spill another drop of fuel. Most importantly, these engagements, like the one at the Governor's office, allow stakeholders the opportunity to speak with each other, not just to each other. That's the spirit of Aloha.

Our Approach to the Tank Upgrade Alternative (TUA) Decision. On May 21 of this year, the EPA and DOH approved our TUA report. In accordance with the Administrative Order on Consent, that required I brief both regulators within 60 days on our TUA selection and proposed way forward. On July 20, I had phone calls with both the EPA and DOH to discuss our proposal. As you would expect, our preferred TUA option and proposed way forward was coordinated with numerous senior military staffs to include U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Navy Installations Command and the Navy Staff, and both the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Defense staffs. As I opened with in this letter, Red Hill has the attention of our leaders both in Hawaii and Washington D.C.

My phone calls to the EPA and DOH were just the first step, though. This week actually began a series of face-to-face meetings in Hawaii amongst the Navy, the regulators, and many

other stakeholders such as the U.S. Geological Service and the Board of Water Supply. This series of meetings could take up to several months, but once complete, the Navy and DLA will have 60 days to submit a formal TUA recommendation report for regulatory agency approval.

The Proposed TUA Way Forward. At this time, the Navy and DLA will:

- Continue with sustainment/maintenance of the existing tanks in accordance with current procedures as the Navy's initial best available practicable technology (BAPT) decision submittal.
- Propose a pilot for regulatory approval of application of an interior epoxy coating to one tank to determine feasibility of this unproven coating method.
- Fund an upgrade to the leak detection system.

As part of this way forward, there are proactive actions being taken by Indo-Pacific Command, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Institute for Defense Analyses to revalidate the fuel requirement and fuel logistics laydown in the Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility under the new National Defense Strategy. The fuel requirement validation and logistics laydown analyses could certainly impact the long-term plan for Red Hill. Moving forward, these studies will help shape future, more informed BAPT decisions by stakeholders, recognizing that changes in fuel requirements may require exploration of other alternatives and should feed into the first five-year review of BAPT.

Background on the Proposed TUA Way Forward. The Red Hill fuel tanks were superbly designed and constructed to ensure long-service life. A Tank Tightness Test for each tank is conducted annually in accordance with federal and state regulations utilizing the Mass Technology Corporation's Mass Technology Precision Mass Measurement System. Since we started tank tightness testing in 2008, the tanks have never failed. Further, in 2016 the EPA used industry subject matter experts to conduct a baseline evaluation of the systems, management practices, and inspection and safety procedures, at Red Hill with respect to 10 industry and federal standards, including those of the American Petroleum Institute, the American Society for Nondestructive Testing, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society for Testing and Materials, and the National Fire Protection Association. The evaluation team found that the systems, inspection technologies/ methods, safety procedures, and management practices in place at Red Hill meet or exceed best practices for petroleum terminals and bulk fuel storage facilities. Moreover, new equipment and technology continue to increase inspection fidelity.

Red Hill's ground water protection plan additionally provides a multi-pronged approach to safeguarding Hawaii's aquifer and drinking water. Specifically,

- Soil Vapor Testing. Samples are collected monthly beneath all tanks and analyzed in the field for volatile organic compound concentrations using a photo-ionization detector.
- Quarterly Groundwater Sampling. Samples are drawn from monitoring wells located inside and outside the Red Hill lower access tunnel.
- Water Interface Testing. Oil/water interface measurements are taken monthly at four monitoring wells; the water level at each well is gauged and measured for the presence of light non-aqueous phase liquids using an interface meter.

Red Hill's upgraded control system also far exceeds industry standards. The control room is staffed 24/7 by thoroughly trained and qualified professionals and includes state-of-the-art control and surveillance systems. Each tank's online fuel inventory accounting system continuously measures tank level fidelity down to 1/16 of an inch. A new and even more precise system is scheduled for installation in 2019.

The bottom line is that Red Hill has one of the most advanced leak detection systems, comprehensive monitoring networks, a robust emergency response plan, and well trained operators—all to ensure safe drinking water. The same drinking water my family and I drink continues to be safe and in compliance with all federal and state standards.

Lastly, it is remarkably important to remember that the 2014 fuel release is the only reportable fuel release to the environment from Red Hill since establishment of underground storage tank regulations in 1988 – 30 years ago. Further, the 2014 release from Tank Five was solely the result of human error, and not indicative of failing tanks. The Navy has worked with EPA and DOH under the Administrative Order on Consent to improve our procedures and add more controls to limit the potential for future human error.

Red Hill and Hawaii. In addition to providing fuel for our Navy and Air Force, Red Hill also provides fuel to other services and agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard and Hawaii National Guard. Red Hill fuel was particularly vital in recent months to support relief efforts on Kauai after the April floods and on the Big Island in response to Kilauea's volcanic eruption, as well as supporting the Navy's Pacific Partnership mission across the central and southeast Pacific.

As always, if you would like more technical information about our progress, please contact my Red Hill Program Director/Project Coordinator, Mark Manfredi, at (808) 473-4148. Mark and his team can provide detailed technical briefings to interested groups, including neighborhood boards. I also invite everyone to visit our Red Hill website at www.cnic.navy.mil/redhill to see the dialogue – along with water quality information, photos, video, and copies of previous stakeholder letters and press releases. We will continue to keep the community informed of the facts and progress at Red Hill.

We remain committed to protecting our environment and drinking water while at the same time maintaining Red Hill as part of our critical infrastructure, both in the event of conflict and in vital support to all of our islands and humanitarian missions.

Very Respectfully,

B. P. FORT
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy

Hoopa Valley Tribe and Iron Mountain Mine Itinerary – Mike Stoker
July 23 – 24, 2018

Contact Information:

- Laura Ebbert, Manager, Tribal Section, Land Division (b) (6)
- John Lyons, Deputy Director, Superfund Division (b) (6)
- Dana Barton, Associate Director, Superfund Division (b) (6)
- Lily Tavassoli, Iron Mountain Mine Project Manager, Superfund Division (b) (6)

Notes:

- Weather in interior California is dry and hot.
- Sturdy shoes appropriate for walking on uneven ground are recommended.
- For the mine tour, wear layered clothing (long sleeves suggested). Underground mine conditions can cause drips that may discolor clothes.
- The tribe may provide you with a small token gift. It would be appropriate to bring an edible item to share in return – this could be fresh fruit, chocolate, or similar.

July 23, 2018 – Mike Stoker, Laura Ebbert

8:05 AM **Depart LAX**

10:10 AM **Land Arcata, California**
You'll meet Laura Ebbert at the airport; Laura will have a rental car curbside.
Call Laura at (b) (6) *when you land!*

10:15 AM **Buffer time to leave airport**

10:45 AM **Depart for lunch in Willow Creek, California**
Raging Creek Pub; 38939 Highway 299, Willow Creek

11:30AM **Arrive Raging Creek Pub, have lunch**

12:45 AM **Depart Willow Creek for Hoopa, California**
12 Cannery Road, Hoopa

1:00 PM **Arrive Hoopa Valley Tribe, buffer time for transitions**

1:15 PM **Meeting with Hoopa Valley Tribal EPA**

Attendees:	Chairman Ryan Jackson
	Ken Norton, Sr.
Discussion Topics:	GAP
	Water Quality Program
Tour:	GAP and Water Quality Program

3:15 PM **Discussion and tour of Copper Bluff Mine**

5:00 PM **Depart for Redding California**
Sheraton Redding Hotel
Drive Time: 2 hours, 30 minutes
Mike will travel to Redding with Dana Barton; Laura will depart for Arcata Airport

7:30 PM **Arrive at Sheraton Redding Hotel**
820 Sundial Bridge Drive

July 24, 2018 – Mike Stoker, John Lyons, Dana Barton, Lily Tavassoli

8:00 AM	**Check out and Depart Sheraton Redding Hotel for Iron Mountain Mine** 14000 Iron Mountain Road Drive Time: 20 minutes
9:00AM	**Iron Mountain Mine Superfund Site Tour** Logistics: Wear light, layered clothing. Long sleeves if possible. Underground mine conditions can cause drips that may discolor clothes. Wear something you don't care too much about!
12:00PM	**Depart for Sacramento** Will stop for lunch and then depart Redding. Dana will drop RA in Sacramento (location TBD)

Superfund National Priority Listing Process

Key Takeaways:

- NPL listing is for the nation's largest and most complex sites that require long-term cleanup; states and local entities address most other sites
- NPL listing is an iterative process of scientific review, public input and notice and comment rulemaking
- NPL listing involves multiple stakeholders and can be controversial

Process: Sites are listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) upon completion of Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scoring, concurrence by the state or tribe, review by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review, Administrator signature, publication of a proposed rulemaking, public comment period, EPA response to comments, and a final rulemaking.

Proposed and final NPL rules are published in the Federal Register, usually in the Spring and Fall. OLEM/OSRTI coordinates the process and timeline, which varies depending on the individual sites and reviewers

What Listing Means: When a site is listed on the NPL, the Remedial Process begins, usually with a detailed Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) search and Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). If no viable PRPs are found, appropriated funds are used for investigation and cleanup.

(b)(5)--deliberative and attorney/client

(b)(5)--deliberative and attorney/client; (b)(7)(A)

(b)(5)--deliberative and attorney/client; (b)(7)(A)

(b)(5)--deliberative and attorney/client; (b)(7)(A)

Hoopa Valley Tribe

Elected Officials
Chairman: Ryan P. Jackson (elected 2015)
Vice Chair: Oscar "Tyke" Billings
Other Council: The Council consists of seven representatives, elected from their respective Districts, plus one generally elected Chair. The Council appoints a Vice-Chair.

Ryan P. Jackson, Chairman

Environmental Director: Ken Norton directs Hoopa's Tribal Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA), which has been in existence since the 1990s.

Land Base: 89,572 acres (a 12 mile X 12 mile square)

Primary Economy: Timber, firefighting, government

EPA Funding FY19 (2018-2019)

CWA 106	$180,000
CWA 319	$30,000
GAP	$201,500
Superfund 128A	$134,000
	$545,500

Two Rivers Run Through It - The Klamath and Trinity (largest tributary to the Klamath) Rivers run through the Reservation. Salmon Dependent on the Rivers are core to Hupa culture, subsistence, and religion. Consequently, the Tribe forcefully and successfully champions water quality protection and restoration of the Klamath Basin.

Capacity Building: The Tribe has long been a recipient of General Assistance Program funding, which has supported development of the TEPA more broadly, and the programmatic development of many of the Tribe's current capacities. The Tribe continues to receive GAP funding to support program administration, strategic planning, solid waste implementation, and cross-tribal engagement.

Approximate Location of Tribal Land

General Information – The Hoopa Tribe is a compact tribe, meaning they have assumed responsibility for many services that were traditionally administered by the BIA and IHS. Hoopa is the only Tribe in California that manages their own sanitation construction projects, a function they compacted from the IHS. They administer a host of programs that were derived from the BIA to support, programs such as fire-fighting, realty, forestry, wildlife, and fisheries. They run the Hoopa Valley Public Utilities District (HVPUD), which manages a transfer station, and drinking water and wastewater programs. The Tribe also operates businesses, such as a hotel and rock aggregate operation, as well as their own police force and court system. The Tribe is one of the largest employers in Humboldt County and the Hoopa Valley Reservation is the biggest tribal land base in California. Hoopa will receive funding from four EPA programs in FY2019 and has received funding from other EPA programs in the past. The Tribe initiated a performance partnership grant (PPG) in 1999, which folds qualified EPA funding sources into a single grant. Region 9 coordinates most closely with TEPA and HVPUD, who manage most of the Tribe's EPA-related issues.

Solid Waste Management – Hoopa has been closing illegal dumps, recycling scrap metal and educating their members about proper waste disposal since the mid-1990s. Illegal dumping has been curtailed to a large degree, but the Tribe continues to prosecute individuals who violate solid waste laws. TEPA works with Council and all enforcement entities to maintain a team approach to curbing illegal storage and dumping of waste.

Superfund National Priorities list (NPL) – The abandoned Celtor Chemical Works copper ore mill in the northern end of Hoopa Valley was the first site on tribal land to be added to the NPL. EPA worked with Hoopa to clean and delist the site. TEPA and R9 Superfund Division (SFD) staff recently identified mine tailings adjacent to the Site along the bank of the Trinity River. SFD initiated a Remedial Investigation in coordination with TEPA. The investigation is ongoing and included extensive field sampling in 2017. SFD staff have also been working with the Tribe to evaluate another Site, the Copper Bluff Mine, for proposal to the NPL. Acid mine drainage has been flowing into the Trinity River since the mine closed in 1962, potentially exposing tribal and non-tribal fisherman to heavy metals and threatening the fishery on which the Hupa People depend. In July 2018, EPA received a letter of concurrence from Hoopa for proposing the site to the NPL.

Superfund Brownfields - The Tribe has worked with EPA to clean and redevelop several Brownfields sites. Hoopa's CERCLA 128(a) Tribal Response Program, initiated in 2011, has been providing resources to identify and revitalize brownfields and other contaminated sites on the Reservation and to support TEPA in protecting public health and the environment (including NPL-related work described above). For example, the Tribe recently used 128(a) funding to abate lead and asbestos to help renovate their Tribal Court House that had been shuttered in 2014 due to structural issues. The Court House's redevelopment was completed in 2018 and allows TEPA to effectively enforce environmental ordinances. In 2018, Hoopa successfully applied to receive assistance to assess and develop cleanup plans for several more sites through EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessment Program.

Drinking Water: The Tribe's drinking water system is complex with two surface water treatment plants and multiple pressure zones, storage tanks, and booster stations. Several redwood tanks are in need of repair and create a health concern. The Tribe has two current Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside grants, one for $59,000 to update chlorination facilities, the second for $411,000 to install ultraviolet light and hydrogen peroxide combination to inactivate cyanotoxins, which were detected in the drinking water supply in the summer of 2014.

Wastewater: In FY15, under the Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program, EPA in coordination with the Indian Health Service (IHS) funded a "pilot" greywater system as part of a wastewater project listed on the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS). The Project was in response to a severe drought. The greywater systems were completed in Fall 2016. They divert sink and wash water to the gardens of each selected property. Each property owner was provided training on how to utilize the greywater systems. The top septic waste priority for the Tribe is a septage facility, which is currently listed on the SDS. Hoopa is conducting a feasibility study for the facility under a California Prop 1 grant. The Tribe currently hauls the septage waste and dumps in an open pit.

Relicensing the Klamath Hydroelectric Project (KHP) - The KHP included eight developments. A traditional relicensing process originally ended in FERC recommending an alternative that did not involve dam removal. Dissatisfaction with the alternative spawned a parallel mediation process that lead to development of two linked agreements that called for dam removal; the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) identified PacifiCorp's obligations and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) identified complimentary restoration plans that would be funded by other parties. In October 2009, Hoopa wrote a letter to the EPA expressing concerns about the KHSA and KBRA. The Tribe felt the Agreements, a) undermined the purposes of the Clean Water Act, b) limited PacifiCorp's obligations to implement TMDLs, and c) allowed the 401 Certification process to be held in abeyance, which exempted PacifiCorp from meeting new water quality requirements. The EPA responded to Hoopa's letter, indicating we shared their concern with point c, but disagreed with points a and b. The Tribe attempted to assert CWA 401 certification authority over the KHP during relicensing proceedings, but was not successful in that effort. Congress did not authorize the KBRA, so KHP relicensing reverted to a new path under an amended KHSA. The new path involves decommissioning four dams under direction of the Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRRC). The KRRC submitted a comprehensive removal plan to FERC in June 2018. The Project, if completed, would be the largest dam removal project in U.S. History and would be expected to improve water quality and help restore fisheries.

Water Quality Program – TEPA has conducted water quality monitoring on the Trinity and its tributaries since 1993 and initiated water quality monitoring on the Klamath River in 2010. The Hoopa Valley Tribe was one of the first regional tribes to receive "Treatment as State" approval in 1996 under the Clean Water Act and has EPA-approved water quality standards for the Trinity and Klamath Rivers. Their Klamath standards include numeric objectives for dissolved oxygen, nutrients, temperature, *microcystis* and microcystin. The Tribe helped CA develop cultural and subsistence fishing beneficial use standards. Hoopa's persistent and insightful leadership in water issues also resulted in the Trinity Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act, which paved the way for significant restoration in the Trinity sub-basin.

California Business Roundtable

Mike Stoker Meet and Greet
July 24, 2018, 4pm
CBRT – 1301 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
Attendees

Name	Company	Title	Brief Bio
Christina Sistrunk	Aera Energy	Chief Executive Officer	Became president and CEO in 2015. Prior to that she worked at Shell, where she held several key technical and management positions at both the national and international level.
Nicole Parra	Andeavor	Manager, State Government Affairs	Former state legislator (2002-2008) representing the central valley. Andeavor is a premier marketing, logistics and refining company with operations primarily located in the western and mid-continent United States.
Rock Zierman	CA Independent Petroleum Association	Chief Executive Officer	Rock Zierman, Chief Executive Officer, has worked with CIPA since October 2002. Prior to being appointed CEO, Rock served as both the Director of Public Affairs for CIPA, and the Executive Director of the California Natural Gas Producers Association (CNGPA), a wholly owned subsidiary organization of CIPA. Prior to joining CIPA, Rock served as Chief of Staff to Assemblyman Mike Briggs (Fresno). Rock has also served in the offices of Assemblymembers Chuck Quackenbush (San Jose), Tom Bordonaro (Paso Robles), and Robert Prenter (Hanford).
Rex Hime	California Business Properties Association	President and CEO	Prior to joining California Business Properties Association (CBPA), Rex served on then Governor Reagan's educational staff and as Assistant to the Director for the State Department of Consumer Affairs. Later he was the Executive Director of the California State Commission for Economic Development, Director for the California Commission on Agriculture and as a Special Assistant to the Lieutenant Governor. His legislative experience includes service as

			the Senior Assistant to the Minority Leader of the California State Assembly.
Dorothy Rothrock	California Manufacturers & Technology Association	President	Before coming to CMTA in February 2000 she consulted on energy and telecommunications regulatory issues for industrial energy users, policy advocates, and economic research firms. She began her career at Portland General Corporation as an attorney, moving to management positions in commercial operations, public affairs and power marketing prior to relocating to California in 1990.
Todd Stevens	California Resources Corporation	President and CEO	Prior to CRC, Mr. Stevens worked for 20 years in various management positions at Occidental Petroleum Corporation and most recently served as Vice President, Corporate Development. During his career with Occidental, he led most of Occidental's growth initiatives and his responsibilities included mergers and acquisitions, evaluating and developing finance-related strategic and business opportunities, restructuring alternatives and asset dispositions, land management activities and worldwide exploration activities.
Paul Deiro	California Resources Corporation	Vice President, Government Affairs	
Henry Perea	Chevron	Manager, California Government Affairs	Elected to the State Assembly in 2010, representing the 31st district, encompassing western Fresno. He served on the Fresno City Council from 2003 to 2010. He was most recently with Western States Petroleum Association.

Cliff Moriyama	Cliff Moriyama Consulting	Owner	Prior to forming Cliff Moriyama Consulting, Mr. Moriyama was the senior vice president of governmental affairs for California Business Properties Association. Prior to joining CBPA, Mr. Moriyama was the legislative advocate on environmental and water issues for the California Building Industry Association. From 1996 to 2001, he was responsible for issues ranging from the California Environmental Quality Act and the State and Federal endangered species laws to wetlands, water quality and water supply. Prior to joining CBIA, Mr. Moriyama was the director of agriculture and resources for the California Chamber of Commerce.
Steve Layton	E&B Natural Resources	President	Steve Layton is President of E&B Natural Resources. He is also Chairman of the California Independent Petroleum Association (CIPA) which represents 500 members and over 70% of California's total oil production. Steve is a member of the Board of Directors of the Independent Petroleum Association of America and the Louisiana Independent Oil and Gas Association. He is also a member of the National Petroleum Council, an advisory committee to the U.S. Secretary of Energy. Steve has previously served as Governor of the Houston Region for the Independent Petroleum Association of America and President of the National Stripper Well Association.

Francesco Galesi	E&B Natural Resources	Owner	During the 1960s, Mr. Galesi purchased and transformed surplus military depots in upstate New York and converted them into major industrial parks. The conversion of these properties subsequently led Mr. Galesi into the warehousing and distribution business. His visions led to further corporate growth and diversification with the acquisition and development of additional real estate holdings, including residential and commercial sites, the acquisition and restoration of the historic Equinox Resort in Manchester, VT, and ownership in E&B Natural Resource Management Corporation, an oil and gas company. Mr. Galesi's work has impacted states coast to coast, earning him the Presidential "Award of Achievement" for his contribution to the economic development of the United States.
Justin Salters	Grimmway Farms	Senior Account Executive	
David Frankel	McKinsey & Company	Partner	David helps electric power and industrial companies in North America to transform their operations, focusing on the development of sustainable commercial approaches. Against a backdrop of market evolution, he guides executives on staying ahead of trends in renewable energy and new grid technologies. David also advises private equity investors as they evaluate possible acquisitions, conducting due diligence assessments of promising businesses (including solar equipment and installation companies) across the sector.
Tom Koehler	Pacific Ethanol	Vice President	In addition to his work as co-founder of Chinook Book and Pacific Ethanol, a leading renewable fuel company in the West, Koehler has served as a city councilor for Corvallis and has a history of community organizing. He graduated from Oregon State University with a bachelor's in economics.

Clint Schelbitzki	Union Pacific	Assistant Vice President - Public Affairs - West	Clint leads a team that represents America's largest class one freight railroad before the legislatures and communities in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah. Clint started at Union Pacific Railroad in 2005 in the Marketing and Sales Department. In 2008, Clint became UP's director-Public Affairs for Oklahoma and Texas.
Francisco Castillo	Union Pacific	Director, Public Affairs – Northern California	Francisco Castillo assumed the role of director, public affairs in Northern California effective Jan. 2016. In this capacity, he is responsible for managing Union Pacific's (UP) state legislative strategy and community relations activities. More than a decade ago, Francisco began his career helping young people prepare for successful careers. He served as a job developer at the non-profit Mission Language & Vocational School in San Francisco. He broadened his commitment to public service by joining the administration of then-Mayor Gavin Newsom in 2004. Since then, he has served in senior roles for First Lady Maria Shriver, in the Office of California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, and again for Gavin Newsom in the Lieutenant Governor's Office. In each of those roles, Francisco has served as a representative to California's Latino community and as a liaison to local governments and state agencies.
Scott Folwarkow	Valero	Executive Director Government Affairs	
CBRT STAFF			
Brooke Armour	CA Business Roundtable	Communications Director	
Kirk Clark	CA Business Roundtable	Vice President	
Mike Kahoe	CA Business Roundtable		
Rob Lapsley	CA Business Roundtable	President	

Iron Mountain Mine Superfund Site - Redding, CA

- ❖ *Iron Mountain Mine was once the largest industrial discharger of pollution into surface waters of the United States. Prior to any response actions, six tons of metals were released into the Sacramento River every day*
- ❖ *NPL listing and extensive enforcement has allowed for EPA and its partners to spend over 30 years investigating and cleaning up this toxic mine*
- ❖ *The site today consists of a complex, engineered remedy that effectively treats over 275 million gallons of highly contaminated water every year and prevents impacts to the Sacramento River, a critical component of California's water supply and crucial habitat for California's salmon population*

Site Overview

- 4,400 acre property mined 1890-1963 for copper, zinc, gold, silver, and pyrite
- Flows directly into Sacramento River (above Keswick Dam, afterbay to Shasta Dam)
- Shasta Dam/Sacramento River water system
    - Most critical spawning habitat for salmon in California
    - ~20% of California's water supply
    - Major source of hydroelectric power

Impact on the Environment

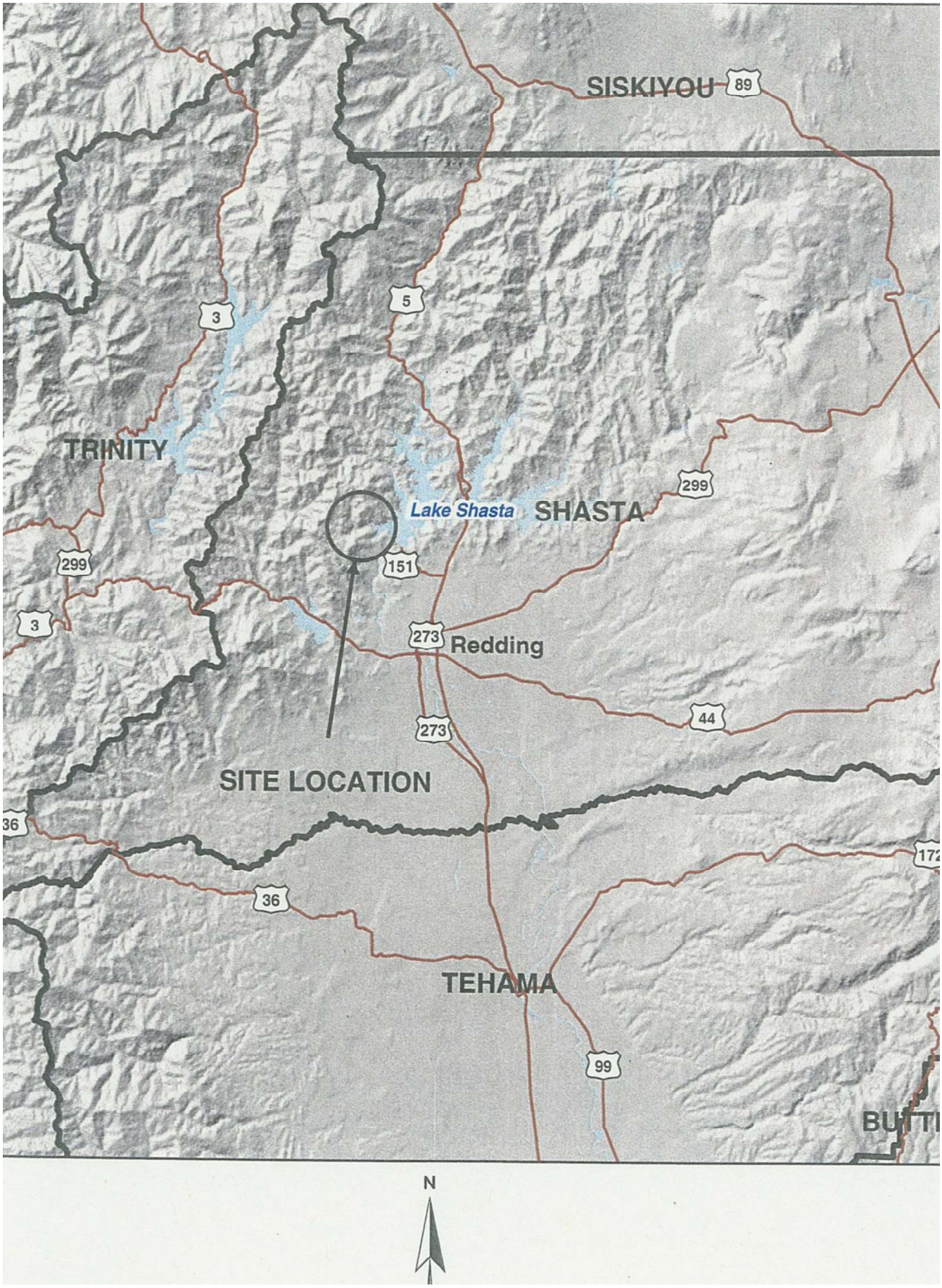
- Mineralized ore in underground mine working come into contact with air and water to produce extremely low pH water with high concentrations of heavy metals
- Mine historically discharged 6 tons metal (Iron, Copper, Cadmium, and Zinc) into Sacramento River per day
- Discharges have historically affected Sacramento River water quality. Impacts have been traced all the way down to the San Francisco Bay and effect people, agriculture, and fish
- 30 documented large-scale fish kills: Habitat for steelhead and four runs of Chinook Salmon (including endangered Winter-Run Chinook Salmon)

Site Cleanup

- Extensive cleanup activities have resulted in 97% reduction of metals leaving the site
    - Approximately 275 million gallons of contaminated water treated annually
    - 100% achievement of cleanup objectives in Sacramento River. No exceedances in over 14 years
- Remedial actions performed to date consist of the following primary components:
    - Treating contaminated water: High Density Sludge lime neutralization plant treats up to 6,000 gallons of contaminated water per minute
    - Preventing clean water from becoming contaminated: two water diversion pipelines route creeks around impacted areas of mine to prevent water from coming into contact with mine workings, thereby preventing this water from becoming contaminated
    - Waste pile and tailings consolidation, capping, and removals
    - Dredging and storage of contaminated sediment from the Spring Creek Arm of Keswick Reservoir

Enforcement

- 2000 Consent Decree is one of largest settlements in Superfund history, valued at over $1 billion
- Reimbursed EPA $500 million dollars of past costs and ensured responsible party would operate the remedy until the year 2030, when EPA will take over and receive over $500 million dollars for future operation costs
- Site operator spends approximately $5 million dollars per year implementing the cleanup work



Date updated: July 2018

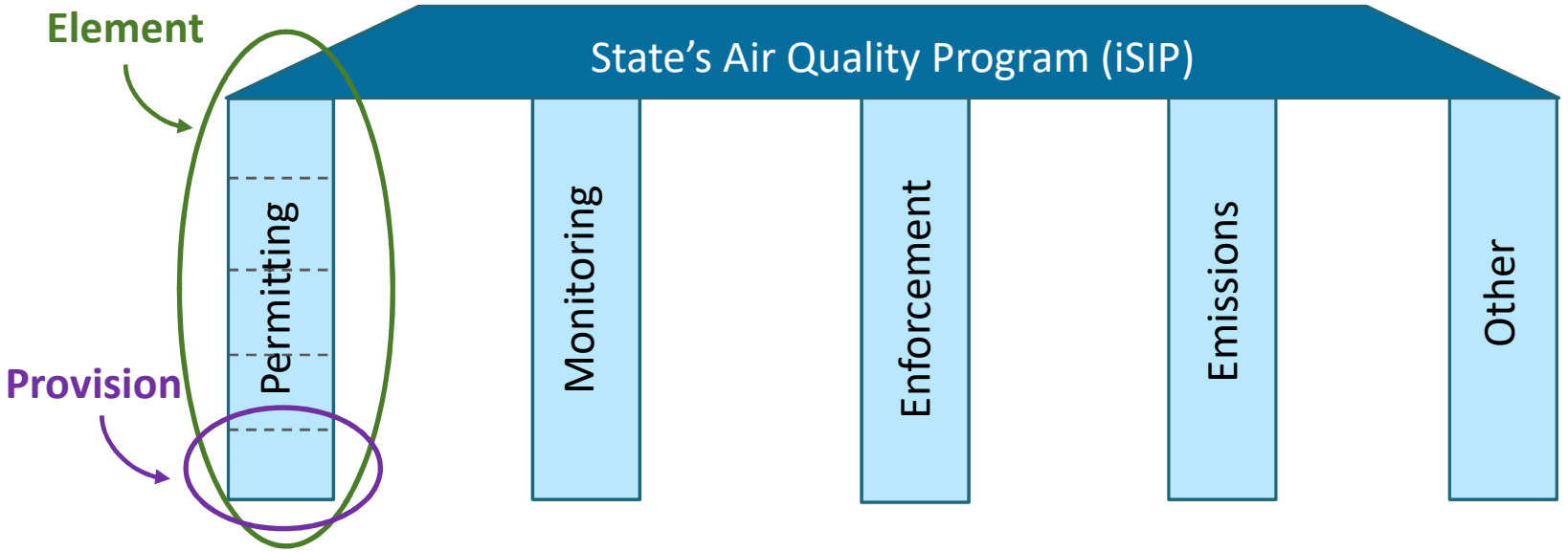
Arizona NO2/SO2 Infrastructure State Implementation Plan (iSIP)

Briefing for the Regional Administrator

July 26, 2018

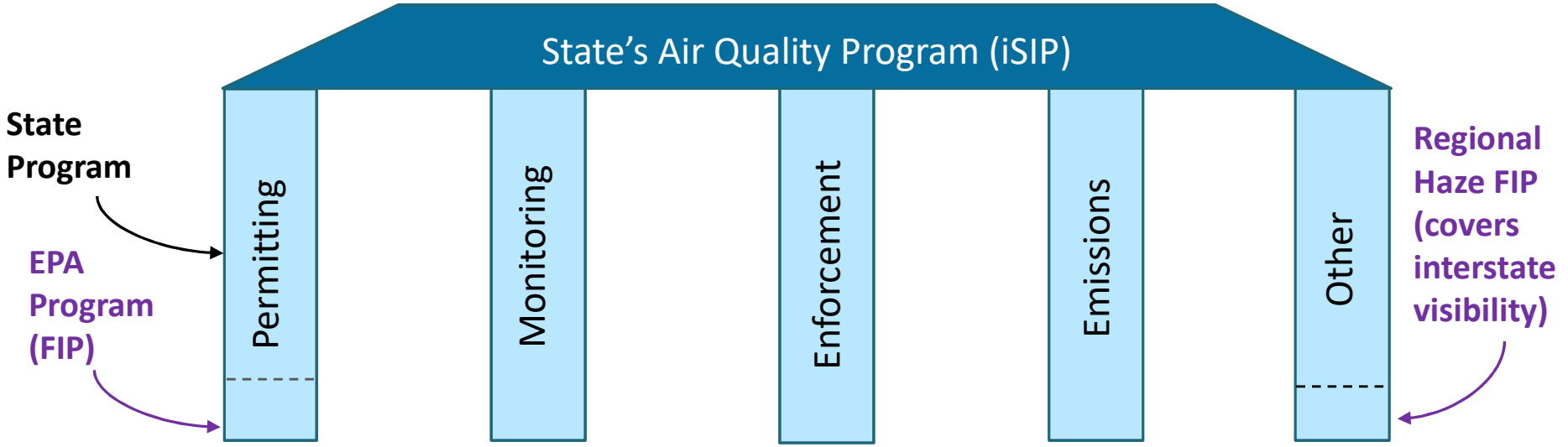
What is an Infrastructure SIP (iSIP)?

- An iSIP is a SIP that provides the framework for a state's air quality program.
  - Requires states to demonstrate authorities to permit, enforce requirements, and implement programs to ensure that emissions do not interfere with air quality or visibility in other states (interstate visibility/regional haze).
- Each state needs to have an iSIP for each National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).
- The Clean Air Act (CAA) defines the required elements of an iSIP. Each element has one or more provisions that support the overall program.



Options for Implementing iSIP Requirements

- Rely on approved state rules or programs to meet all iSIP requirements, or
- Rely on a combination of approved federal and state rules, provisions, or programs.
- For the 2010 NO2 and SO2 NAAQS, Arizona elected to rely on certain federal provisions that already exist, known as federal implementation plans (FIPs), for some iSIP requirements where there is no approved state provision. Relevant FIPs include:
  - Portions of permitting program (e.g., PSD permitting for greenhouse gases)
  - Portions of Regional Haze program



The Mechanics of Acting on Arizona's iSIP

- The AZ iSIP covered requirements for 4 Arizona agencies: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Maricopa County Air Quality Department, Pima County Department of Environmental Quality, and Pinal County Air Quality Control District.
- Arizona air agencies chose to rely on existing FIPs for interstate visibility (Regional Haze FIP) and a subset of permitting provisions where the state did not have an approved state provision.
- Where the iSIP does not have an approved state provision, that provision is considered deficient, even though the state can rely on an existing FIP to implement the requirement.
- Based on the lack of a state provision, EPA must disapprove that portion of the iSIP as a deficiency, allowing the state to use a FIP as a replacement.
- There are no adverse consequences to these types of disapprovals, such as a requirement to submit new provisions. This process is common and is used by states throughout the country.

Coordination with Arizona, HQ and the Public

- We worked closely with Arizona air agencies during development of the iSIP, and the proposal and final action.
- On May 16, 2016, we proposed to approve the AZ iSIP submittal for most elements as meeting the CAA and disapprove a small number of iSIP provisions related to interstate visibility protection and permitting.
- We held a 30 day public comment period and received 1 comment that we addressed through a separate approval of a revisions to Arizona's permitting rules.
- Coordinated closely with all EPA OAR/HQ offices to develop final action: partial disapproval has been cleared by OAR (Bill Wehrum) and Office of General Counsel.
- Our final action on Arizona's iSIP for 2010 NO2 and SO2:
  - A disapproval of certain provisions covered by FIPs and
  - Approval of the rest of the iSIP

Montrose/Palos Verde Shelf & Del Amo Superfund Sites

- *Montrose was the largest manufacturer of DDT in the United States. Previously, Montrose released up to 600 pounds of technical grade DDT per day into the* sanitary sewer system *and an off-site unlined ditch and former wetlands.*
- *DDT in the sanitary sewer system was discharged into the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the LA Harbor and contaminated approximately 17 square miles of the Palos Verde shelf.*
- *Dozens of chemicals from the Montrose and Del Amo Superfund sites and other industries have contaminated groundwater and produced a commingled plume 1.5 miles downgradient of the site.*
- *NPL listing, extensive enforcement action, and comprehensive community outreach has allowed EPA and its partners to continue investigating and cleaning up these two complex Superfund sites.*

Site Overview

- Montrose plant was the world's largest producer of DDT in the 1960s.
- Massive releases of technical grade DDT occurred during operations
    - Approximately 600 lbs. of DDT per day released into sewer system and to an off-site property, unlined ditch
    - Soil in the neighborhood southeast of the Montrose plant contained up to 70% technical grade DDT.
    - The sediments in the Palos Verdes Shelf contain approximately 220,000 lbs. of DDT.

Impact on the Environment

- DDT was banned by EPA in 1972 due to adverse environmental effects, environmental persistence, and as a probable human carcinogen.
- DDT contaminated the soils (and sediment) in the neighborhoods beyond the property.
- A groundwater plume containing dozens of chemicals extends into a designated drinking water source.
- High levels of DDT have been found in fish from Hermosa Beach to Huntington Beach as a result of bioaccumulation in the food chain.

Site Cleanup

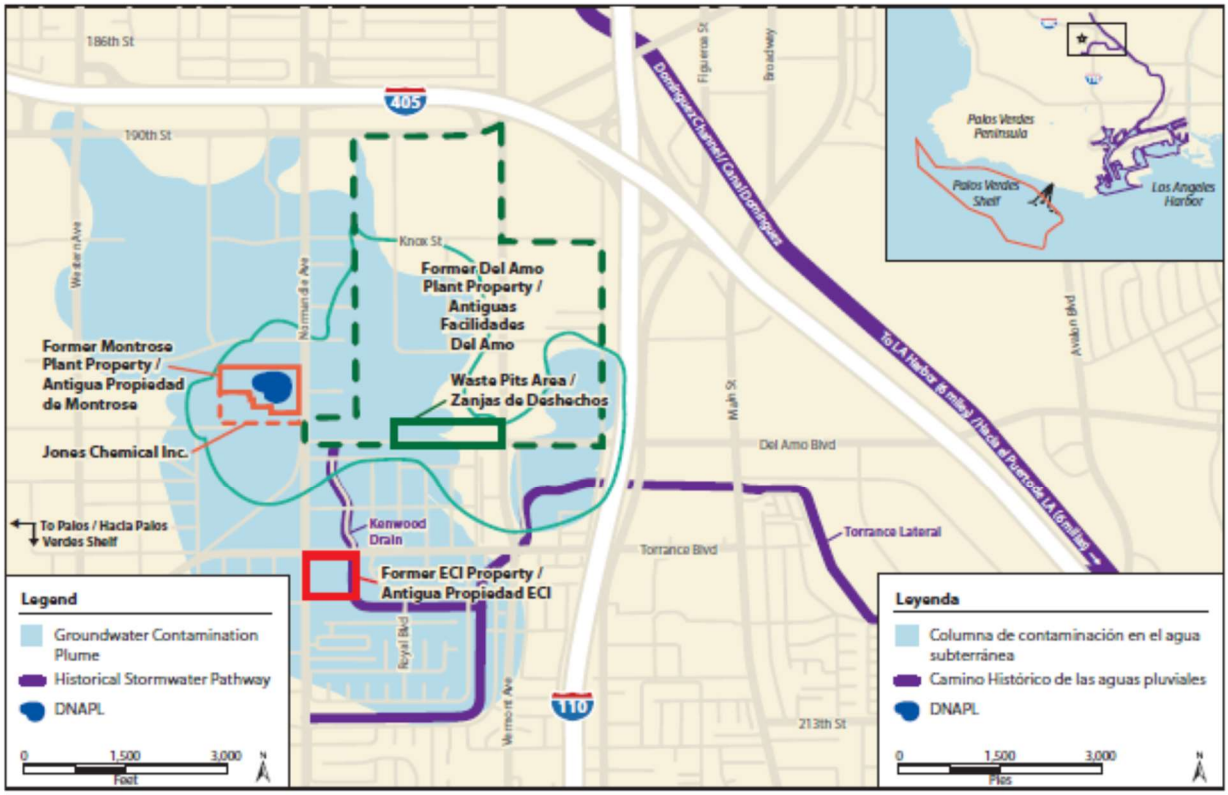
- Remedial actions performed to date consist of the following primary components:
    - Stabilized former Montrose plant property to contain DDT-contaminated soils on property,
    - Cleaned up yards of 25 residential properties over the historic Kenwood ditch and in the 204th Street neighborhood,
    - Selected and constructed remedy for groundwater cleanup including 11 extraction wells, 4 miles of pipelines, 7 injection wells and a complex 700 gpm groundwater treatment system.
    - Conducting an on-site and off-site vapor intrusion investigation in commercial and residential buildings to evaluate potential exposure.
- Implemented, with a consortium of interested stakeholders, a comprehensive and robust outreach program to educate the fishing community around the Palos Verdes Shelf.
- EPA is currently revising the sites' Community Involvement Plan, per the request of local leaders. We have interviewed over 40 people representing community members, local officials, and other stakeholders.

Enforcement

- Court granted partial summary judgment in mid-2000 on liability of Montrose and two other DDT defendants. The court, through the appointment of a special master, is still involved in settlement discussions at the site, as is DOJ.
- The United States settled with several PRPs for liability for the Palos Verdes Shelf, with EPA receiving approximately $60 to $70 million from the settlements. EPA is leading the cleanup.
- Montrose has reimbursed EPA $6 million dollars of past costs for residential cleanup.
- Montrose has conducted work pursuant to AOCs, UAOs, and a Consent Decree, and has reimbursed some of EPA's costs pursuant to settlement instruments.

Site Map: Montrose and Del Amo Superfund Sites

Harbor Gateway, Los Angeles County, CA / Harbor Gateway, condado de Los Angeles, CA




Hermosa Pier
Redondo Pier
Montrose
Chemical Plant
Sanitary Sewer
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
405
110
47
Palos Verdes
Peninsula
Point Vicente
White's Point
Los Angeles/
Long Beach
Harbor
Pier J
Cabrillo
Beach Pier
Pt.Fermin
LACSD
outfall pipes
Area of
contaminated
sediment
Pacific Ocean
N